1 Forchom
2 Hulzing
3 Hsing Hong (East —)
4 Ling Sioh (Rocking Stone)
5 Longtom

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(China

— June —

4) Took the 6:15 train Penn. from Washington for Chicago. The baggage consisted of 10 trunks from the American museum N.Y.; 3 from Washington + 2 duffle bags total 15 pieces.

5) Met Osgood on train + reached Chicago at 2 P.M. Went with him to Field Museum + met Sofer, the anthropologist who is an authority on China. At the University commencement was in progress. Day bright + fresh. Went down town with Osgood in his car + took dinner at Rector's Restaurant. Caught Overland just as it was pulling out of the station.

6) On the way over the great plains the country look fine + green with a variety of wild flowers bordering the track. Met on the train several passengers for the

Tenyo. One a Dutchman
expatriate of N.Y. He Has
another N.Y. imported
Gould. There was also a
Chinese family with a N.Y.
American girl with them.

7] Travelled thru Utah & Nevada.
In Nevada most of the
ranges were snow capped
which later in summer are
quite free of snow. Rev. Wilson
Chinese experience gave me advice.

8] Reached S.F. at 10 Am.
& went to the Palace Hotel
In afternoon discovered by a
phone call that Antonette &
Ernest were at Cartright Hotel so
& spent evening with them
at the Tait's Restaurant.

9] Mary & Emma arrived from
Riverside. Spent afternoon
at the Cliff house with 3
sisters & Ernest. He took
us out in his cadillac car &
afterward we went to the
Presidio.

10) The Tenyo got away at 3 P.M. The family had lunch on board. Outside a fresh breeze was blowing but sea was not rough.

Have bought for a room - quite.

11) Very cold with fresh breeze. There are 6 at our table: Mr & Mrs Wirtz of Marshall Fields, Mr & Mrs Vernon of Korea, a mining engineer, & the Hutchinson Hall Hass.

12) ~~The~~ Weather still cool with a N.W. trade wind & a heavy swell. The sea was abeam & the Tenyo rolled considerably. At night there was a dance on the boat deck aft the smoking-room.

13) Weather warmer & sea smoother

14) Quite warm & tropical with a smooth sea,

15) as yesterday

16 Reached Honolulu at sunrise but did not get into the harbor until 8 a.m. The view of the island from the sea was that of a cloud-capped volcano with broad tops. The country generally looking unclothed by trees or bushes. Rain however falls daily or hourly on the hillsides + volcanoes near Honolulu. The town of Honolulu is neat + well paved with many auto + trolley-cars. Took a ride in a auto with Lowell, Benefield + Hartas. Went to Pali, a cliff above the town where a great battle once took place. Wind at this place very strong + constant. On way up it rained for some time, even with misty rain. Broadway lined by casuarina trees, acacias, eucalyptus + native trees. The residences were

beautified by lawns & trees.
Many of the trees were large
mangoes, others palms,
cycads, acacias, Erythrinas
bread-fruit, pepper, guavas,
bananas. Grass & ferns covered
the higher mountain slopes.
The air was humid & balmy
but not oppressive. About
Honolulu were extensive
cane fields of a light green
color. Taro with its calla-
like white leaves was a common
crop. From the roots of this
poi is made. I ate some
poi at Waikiki. In color
it was brown-purple
with consistency of porridge
& a slight tart taste but
not really very pleasant.
Fruits in the market
were chiefly pine-apples,
mangos, aguacates, bananas,
papaias, guavas, etc.
Took lunch at Waikiki Hawaiian
Hotel where many of the Tourists

passengers were seen. The bathing on the beach is fine. The breakers break far out & very inviting just a board is always in evidence. Saw many bathers in a room. Sunstroke is unknown here. A few miles beyond is the aquarium which we visited at 1 P.M. Many tropical fishes seen here for the first time. Bullhead fish, trigger fish, & many other brilliant ones seen. The museum is situated in a large park thru the side of town. This chiefly ethnological. Birds & plants however are well represented. There are also many New Guinea & Australian birds & mammals were on exhibit.

(17) Weather warm + calm. Relay work on deck.

(18) Sunday - Weather fine.

(19-20) Deck sports, weather warm + pleasant

(21) Wednesday (lost from calendar)

(22-27) Deck sports - Weather slightly cooler but calm

(24) Saturday Fancy dress ball. Had a very pleasant time, Weather fine, cooler than yesterday.

(25) Weather cool, calm.

(26) Arrived at Yokohama in a misty rain at 2 P.M. Landscape all obscured. Many small islands in bay but no trees of any size. Went ashore at 3 P.M. to the Grand Hotel. A steady quiet

rain made sight seeing quite impossible. The rickshaws were the only conveyance easily obtainable. They are narrow, heated + uncomfortable + leave legged with a dark jersey + bowl shaped black hat. On the railway stand a motley crew in the town to welcome us. There were many Japanese possessed umbrellas rain protectors + there looked odd with European umbrellas. Many of the fishermen + longshore men had grass coats + girdles as rain protection. Town with narrow streets + small buildings + shops. Much traffic in bullock or large wagons.

(27) Rained all night quietly + continued all day but very quietly. In the afternoon I went to Mr. Asano's tea party at Tokyo with Mrs. Weltz + the Stratons. The house was very interesting in its decorative features which were all Japanese. The color harmony of the rooms was perfect. The ceilings were distinct in design in each room + made silk tapestry. One ceiling was all butterflies, another was fans another birds of paradise, etc. One of the charming panellings was cherry blossom tapestry. The color effects were all light, chiefly yellows. But there were no reds, green or blues except very pale + small in quantity. The wood was all polished oiled light mahogany

The stairways were all crinkly matting. The doors were panels of matting sliding in arrangements. No nails or screws were used in the structure, Several cases of lacquerwork were seen & some old wooden idols, a bright green tea of a bitter taste was served as a ceremonial. Afterward we had tea & a sweet jelly like glutinous food wrapped in bamboo leaves. The railroad trip to Tokyo lay thru villages & rice fields with groves of pines in some places, the dwelling houses were all alike in architecture. all had black ~~slate~~ tile roofs of a pagoda shape bottom. There were no European styles in

construction. The people everywhere are not only polite but they are in no way resentful of the foreigner. They appear quite indifferent but never hostile or insolent in their own country which is very unusual for natives of the lower classes. The fruits now in season are cherries apples & peaches, chrysanthemums are common also gardenias but few flowers at this season.

The Japanese do not show much love for pet animals. You seldom see a dog or a cat about their houses. Horses are comparatively rare in the streets most of the hauling being done by men.

(28) The rain continued all day until 4 P.M. when it stopped but did not clear. We went much south to Tokyo

afternoon. Visited Ueno Park where the Nat. Hist. Mus, or Imperial Museum is located. This institution is old with dusty decayed walls & poor exhibits of mounted mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, also minerals, pottery, lacquer etc. The Gov mus also situated in the park & was badly arranged with small cages & sickly animals. Many large trees grow in the park. On one side is a great lily pond, ½ mile across. The Imperial University is nearby & has a large campus & many buildings.

(29) Took the train for Kobe at 9 a.m. from Yokohama. Many of the steamer passengers were on the train which made the

trip pleasant. Morrison rode in the observation car. The day broke clear & warm but by 10 a.m. it was clouded already altho it did not rain. From Yoterinba station we saw Fujiyama several times ~~than~~ the clouds, only the summit could be seen, the lower part was obscured in clouds. The summit had a few streaks of snow in gullies but no snow cap. It was however very very steep sided and lofty. The country thru which we travelled was highly cultivated & populated. The valleys were all leveled & cut into flooded rice fields. ~~The~~ Much of the country was mountainous & dissected into sharp hills but all were covered by dense vegetation either cultivated or forested by Japanese pines. In places the hillslopes were set to tea plants, with compact dense

heads of leaves. A great variety of cultivated crops could be seen bordering the railroad. Beans, taro, carrots, onions, + sweet potatoes were the chief ones. The fruit trees were very small, mere bushes. Peaches + apples were the commonest and a few loquats. Grapes & berries were not seen. I have never seen so highly cultivated a region as Japan. It has a peculiar charm found in no other landscape. The complete absence of cattle + horses was a marked feature; everywhere in the fields were men but no beasts. I saw no chickens, pigs, dogs or domestic animals but there are some for eggs, milk, pork etc is served at all the large hotels. I saw no birds in the fields or gardens except a few swallows + crows. The absence of animal life here is sad!

The lakes & ponds & rivers were visitors a single water-bird. This is apparently due to persecution by the Japanese and lack of any sentiment for animals in these people. The absence of pet animals is further evidence of this lack of sympathy. I was much surprised by the great number of rivers we crossed in a country so narrow as this island. We crossed a dozen large rivers shallow but with wide beds 200 or 300 yards. Everywhere there was water in the fields & the rice was submerged & just being planted. In the fields were many men bare-limbed working about planting rice, and a rank smell of fertilizer pervaded the air in many districts. The fields are very fertile owing to fertilization & nowhere did I see idle or uncultivated ground.

The Japanese do not leave any land lay waste or idle and I presume it has all been under cultivation for many centuries.

At Tokyo one of the large canals was planked by great stone walls to a height of 25 or 30 feet. The stones used here were usual andesite lava. They were like rough Inca work no mortar being used & the stones being irregular but well fitted. The walls slanted ~~way~~ inward ~~as to~~ at a slight angle as with Inca walls. The usual rock used is andesite practically no other stone seem. In some of the temples the flooring was of white granite. The ~~a~~ wooden pillars doors & other wooden posts of the temples were a light red like some Calif Redwood apparently the Cryptomeria tree.

no thrushes or sparrows, hawks or birds in general were seen

(30) Went about the town visiting temples & shops with Hedges & Gay. Weather hot & sultry & cloudy but no rain. Various sorts of metal work such as cloisonné, damasquine & bronzes are manufactured here in small shops by a half dozen men. In the afternoon we took an automobile & went to the outskirts of the town. Along the river were many children in bathing of both sexes. Washing of a wholesale character also being performed here. Groves of cryptomerias, arborvitaes, dwarf waffles & a few Kuikko trees green in the temple gardens. A long ride took us to the Hodzu Rapids. Here the river flows between deep wooded hills

which rise some 500 - 1000 above it. They are quite cliff like in character but not much above the whole slaughter heavily forested by a variety of trees, cryptomerias, cedars, & deciduous trees. The rapids are small & more riffles. Even here in these woods no birds were seen & only one or two crows heard singing. The Japanese children followed us in the auto so we rode by & dashed our autos in a playful mood. Motorcars yet uncommon. We went to the theater that afternoon at 9 P.M. Street crowded with people strolling about. We went into one of the moving picture shows which was the common sort of entertainment. Here a drama was shown, a duel between men with swords like the one

Short lived, 50 years
Families large.

Lack of birds has not produced
insect plagues harmful
to vegetation. It is doubtful
if in our country the balance
of nature would be disturbed
by bird extermination.

Defects { a glimpse of Japan.

No cattle, sheep or goats to consume grass on hillsides & in forests. No pigs seen, very few chickens.

Fruit poor in quality, cherries only one sort, white & sour somewhat. No fruit on peach trees, grapes insipid, Peaches "

No berries except strawberries

No farm machinery for harvesting or planting rice. Threshing done by hand with flails.

No protection for bird or animal life.

Only one butcher shop seen in Kyoto, & only seen places where pork were sold. Japanese do not eat meat. Vegetable market chiefly egg plants, onions, parsnips, carrots etc.

No sea birds or land birds only crow able to survive

acted on shipboard. I was surprised to find that ~~the~~ made talking pictures by having amplifiers placed behind the scenes. Recite the drama in the deep peculiar voice which the Japanese always use in dramas. This dialogue helps immensely to the understanding of the pictures. The audiences mixed men + women. Rained at 10 P.M., + continued all night steady. I have seen no protéiers or red peppers in the market. There is very little regulation to chauffers. They are allowed to go at any speed possible, run by trolley cars discharging passengers + use either side of a street as suits their convenience. No police regulation of traffic as seen on corners.

July —

(1) Stopped raining about 9 A.M. walked to the Imperial Park & along the river near the Hotel. Left at 2 P.M. with the Sweetzers, Mudge, Hay & the of the ship. Took 2:47 train for Kobe. Country highly cultivated, chiefly rice fields in which as many women were working as men. Saw no cattle or horses. Passed several rice mills by muddy water due to last night's rain. The floods are short & quick, yesterday the rivers were clear. The great number of steamers is remarkable here. Passed through the large city of Osaka 1,000,000 people, at 3:30. Many factories & much smoke seen here. Reached Kobe at 4:50. The tea house took us out to the falls above the town

Taken me went to the Tor
Hotel over cliff above the city &
took tea. Boarded steamer
at 6:30 first went ashore
again with Beenfeldt
to dine at Oriental Hotel.
The steamer was loading
potatoes & onions in large
crates for Manila. These
were all raised in Japan.
(2) Weather at night so
rough that barges broke
away & could not load
so we had to wait until
morning to load which
kept us here until noon.
Left Harbor of Kobe at
12 P.M. Weather sunny with
cool breeze. During the
afternoon we plowed our way
thru the inland sea of Japan
amid smooth water nothing a

stones thrown off the land often. The route ran amid green islands thru narrow passages & wide expanses of water. Villages could be seen on some islands & cultivated crops in places. Some of the islets were lay off in square fields to their peaked summits but many were covered by bushes & pine trees. No birds were seen, as the port of Kobe were many brown kites howling about the harbour like gulls & in habits like the Egyptian kites of Africa. This is the only bird of prey I have seen here. The first part of the trip out of Kobe was amid many sampans with their fore & aft sails broached by bamboo poles. Many were loaded & sailing for

1 Tolee to discharge cargo.
Weather cool, not humid
like ashore. Ship pitching overcast.
(3) During the night we ~~be~~
encountered a severe thunder
storm. At daybreak we
passed thru the narrow
straits of Shimonoseki
~~into the~~ and out of the
Inland sea of Japan.
Weather misty but sea
smooth. Just after lunch
we had a heavy thunder
shower in which the rear
smoke stack was struck
& great patches around
feet square of paint stripped
off the rear side. Reached
Nagasaki at 5 P.M. &
moved slowly up the long
narrow entrance. The bay
is beautifully hilly & wooded
with islands in the entrance.
There is little sign of habitation
until you get well up the bay
to Nagasaki itself. ~~At the~~

town lies at the base of some hills on a narrow strip of beach dissected by canals of dirty water. The water of the harbour is also dirty ~~and~~ due to its shallowness. We took on coal here, the barges coming off to meet us loaded with men & women coal heavers. These built ladders up the side of the vessel from the coal barges & passed up the coal in baskets from one person to another. At 6 P.M. we went ashore & had some shopping. The streets are very narrow, only few feet wide & they are not carriage or omnibus or horse drawn vehicles here. The place is dead from the hulks empty owing to the absence of Russian ships. Commerce is only a

cooling station as no
agriculture or population
is found in Buck
country owing to its mountain
nature. The boats were
so poor that we had to
return to the ship to dine
at 8 P.M. Invitation
to chaperon 4 girls, Mrs
2 Swedish men Mr Hay
Hedges Mr Rodeahver
the highest streets & shopping
for post cards & baskets,
returned at 10:30

(4) Left Nagasaki at daylight.
Sea calm; weather hot.
The 4th was celebrated by a
dinner & a dance afterward.

(5) Weather continued warm.
Saw several high rocks or islets
at sundown one within
a few miles of us. No bird
life or fish on the sea.

(6) In the morning we were off Formosa & could see plainly the mountains summits of the island & the great cliffs on the east coast, weather bright & dead calm. A few flying fish seen but no birds.

The interior of Formosa is forest & inhabited by fierce head hunting Malay tribes of several distinct languages groups who do not understand one another. The Japanese are exterminating these people.

(7) Sighted the Island of Luzon at daybreak & kept close to the coast all day. The country of Luzon was heavily wooded & mountainous. Some of the distant ranges

appeared ~~many~~ quite high, perhaps 6,000 feet. The shore runs at times only 4 or 5 miles distance & the beaches could be seen, no huts or fires or sign of habitations were visible. Dropped anchor at dark about 8 P.M. in Manila Bay opposite Cavite & waited for daylight before entering port.

(8) Saturday. Went into dock & cleared after inspection by the doctor. The bay of Manila is a gigantic affair so large that the opposite shores are only made out by the mountains & hills inland. Very bright & hot. Reflection on white streets very bright & annoying. Went to Manila Hotel not far from the pier. Lobby very cool & breezy. Found McGregor at the Bureau of Science. He showed me about

the place. This largely chemical
& medical with geology
botany & zoology. Seal was
there working on the fish
collection but has also
the invertebrate animals
also on exhibition. He
showed me a window or
screen made of a very thin
flat clam of a pearly white
translucent effect appearance.
These windows let in consider-
able light and I saw some
in use at the hotel & in
several homes & clubs.
Seal showed me a black coral
used by Chinese for bracelets,
also sponges. There were
hanging cobras from Jungle
same as Indian species, also
the deadly slender nice snake.
Returned to hotel for lunch
& dined with young Mr & the 2
Morrison girls. Then
we took a drive to Santa Cruz

suburb & looked at Louise Brown's embroidery factory. Later we went to the Bilibid Prison at 4:30 & saw prisoners parade ~~with~~ & drill with band accompaniment. A Stanford Botany assistant Copeland was with the Bureau of Science. He has charge of the dept. of agriculture but his specialty is on ferns. Cox, the head of the bureau is also a Stanford graduate. Barber a Stanford Alumnus has charge of Entomology. Dined with Seal & his wife at a boarding house & then returned to the hotel for a dance.

(1) At 10 A.M. Young & the Thomson girls & I took a motor rider to Los Baños 40 miles out by Town Plaza Bridge & railway. Good road & well made. Passed through many native villages.

the road led thru rice fields & pastures where carabao & Indian zebu cattle were grazing. Fields of corn, cane & bananas were often seen on the roadside & forest covered the hillsides. Las Banos are hot springs on the shores of a giant lagoon & freshwater. They are baths in tubs only & are not sulphur in nature. Ranied at noon a few minutes. Reached Manila at 4 P.M. Sel & his wife then took me out to the aquarium. Here saw many coral reef fish never before seen in captivity. They were different from those seen at Honolulu. There was also a sea snake, the poisonous yellow one banded by brown. These snakes are

often latter at the bottom
beach + also out at sea. They
will take no food in the
tanks + so gradually starve
to death altho the first they
normally eat are offered
them. Sharks also have this
habit of refusing food +
cannot be exhibited when adult.
The water is changed only
once a year but is aerated
everyday by an engine +
the tanks are connected with
a large storage reservoir. We
then took a drive to Fort
McKinley + along the Pasig
River. At 6 P.M. we drove
about the Luneta Park where
many people were walking
+ listening to the band concert.
Automobiles + carriages were moving
slowly around the circular
drive ~~the~~ filled by ~~the~~ American
families, Spaniards + Filipinos.
This social parade takes place

every afternoon at dusk. The men were all dressed in white duck + wore straw hats + made an immaculate uniform picture never seen in the U.S. or Europe. Dined on the Tenyo at night went with Youngling's girls to a dance hall at Santa Ana where soldiers + sailors dance. The place had a large floor space & a good orchestra + quite a few of the better class Filipinos were there. The soldiers danced with Filipino girls employed by the hall. The one step is the favorite dance with a few modern fox trots. Returned to Tenyo at midnight.

(10) Monday. Spent the morning having my passport visaed by the B.C. for Hongkong and did some shopping on the Escolta + in the Manila hotel where they have many ladies hats and

embroidery & baskets to sell.
The shops up town have only European goods for sale. I was surprised to find that the Spanish language has already (in 18 years) fallen into disuse by the natives so that very few understand as much Spanish as they do English. In ten more years Spanish will doubtless be extinct. The natives talk among themselves their native language so that few of them use English conversantly or speak it well.
The town of Manila has a very neat & attractive appearance & is very sanitary. It is a model Tropical city owing to the American rule & the improvements made by them. The whole water-

from from the ancient Spanish walls of the city is landed in a beautiful park ~~[illegible]~~ lawn covered with the tunnel or circular driveway in the center & the Nipuila Hotel commanding the whole. I have seen nowhere in the tropics a better or more sanitary city. The people ~~[illegible]~~ or natives show no diseases practically & there are few cripples or beggars seen in the city. The usual sort of conveyance here is a small hooded dog cart drawn by a pony called a calesa. It is peculiar to the country & driven by a native & fairly well gaited pony. Two fruits new to me

were seen at Manila in the markets. One, the mangostine a peculiar fruit size of a pear & brown hard exterior. Inside are several large black seeds with a fine silky white pulp of fine acid flavor somewhat loganberry like. This fruit has no relationship to a mango. It is a Zapote chico. Another fruit is the ~~sauer~~, also brown outside with four large black seeds within but the whole interior is edible & sweet in flavor but not acid or so fine as the mangostine. The seals took me to a ~~deshes~~ cafe where we had Manila mangos they are large yellow ones of very fine flavor. ~~a common~~ Other fruits seen in the markets were bananas, mangos and apples. a common growth on the Pasig river

was the Pistia floating in masses as in Africa. The boat left the wharf at 4 P.M. A large number of Americans were there to bid us goodbye. The sunset at the mouth of Manila bay was gorgeous brilliant golden. At dark we passed the fortified island of Corrigedor at the entrance to the bay.

(11) Weather absolutely smooth sea or even swell. I have never crossed or large a body of water as the China Sea & found it so smooth as a millpond. A Petersburg canal could have done as well. Midship saw a few flying fish. A dance on the boat deck took place at night.

(12) In the morning we sighted several islands in front

Hongkong After breakfast we spent the morning sleaming up the long narrow harbor. Country green with grass, no bare soil or rock showing. On some side hills, do see small trees or bushes growing. Weather very hot & humid, like ~~out~~ our midsummer. Took rooms at 1 P.M. at Hongkong Hotel where most of steamer passengers stopped. Weather very oppressive & hot without any cooling breezes. Temperature however not high 78 max. Took a trolley ride east of city along waterfront. Open bathing resorts with children bathing seen about 2 miles out. The hillsides are wild & uncultivated & grown to pine trees, small & gnarled like those of Japan. In the gardens were pineapples, grapes & palms. After dinner Stop

a ride on the cable car to the top of the hill at the Peak Hotel with Mrs & Hodges & Clay. The town & bay looked very brilliant with its many lights. No movement of vessels of any sort is allowed in the harbour after dark so everything on the bay was quite stationary.

(13) Spent the day at the hotel. We might took the ferry across to Kowloon on the mainland. Here there are large houses & wide asphaltum streets in European style. The Canton railroad terminates here. Mrs Hodges & Clay were with me. Weather very hot & sultry, temperature near 89

(14) Embarked on the Shinano. Hailan for Tientsin at 4 P.M. As soon as we left Hongkong the weather was cool & breezy in the channel & along the coast & open sea.

Laichi fruit or chinese nuts were in the market fresh. The pulp inside is white & very juicy & sweetish. Another called Longans - yellow grape like fruit, was seen in bunches at Hongkong. Sea absolutely smooth without swell & at night ~~the~~ the moon was full & sky clear. Sunset & sunrise very beautiful with fleecy cumulous clouds on horizon.

(15) Steamed up the bay in the morning & dropped anchor at the port of Swatow at 8 A.M. Entrance a wide bay but water yellow & shallow, opposite the town the hills come down to the coast & are very rocky & covered by large boulders in wild confusion. Aspen trees seen

in the opposite, but land chiefly grass covered & denuded of trees. Country back of Swatow a great plain with rocky ridges inland. Two large towns some 30 miles up the river supply the port with trade. Streets about port rather wide & neat. Houses of several stories as in Kowloon. Steamers bring bean-cakes chiefly as import from other Chinese ports. In fruit market saw litchis, longans, yellow watermelons, mangoes, bananas, pears, grape-fruit, but no vegetables practically. Drawn-work, pewter lace, & porcelain is manufactured here. Many pomeria trees seen in blossom. Left port at 5:30 P.M. weather clear

with a light breeze. Took lunch at the Astor Hotel, the only one in town. It is small + neat + owned by an Englishman. The coinage in Swatow is confusing + unreliable. The Hongkong money circulates at par, also Mexican pesos but the Chinese silver dollars are of various sorts + often at a discount as there is no uniform coinage backed by the government. The coinage is left to local banks for control. China shows much contrast to Japan. There are no small tile roofed houses here but instead much diversity, the usual house being a bungalow of several stories each with and overhanging porch. The woman dress similarly also + ~~looks~~ several different types of physique are to be seen. This applies to the men equally. Never seen such queues, the hair being cropped short as in Japan

I have seen water birds at harbor of Hong Kong or elsewhere in China. The British influence at Swatow is strong. They have a post office of their own + various post officials + many English signs are seen on the ships. The steamers in the harbor were all British. Night clear with full moon, sea dead calm. In the harbor were several gray ship moored above of points

(16) Reached Amoy at 7 A.M. Country very similar to Swatow. Across from the city of Amoy is a rocky hill with great dark granite boulders topping it. Trees grow between the rocks + large houses reared their white or terra cotta colored walls amid the green trees. Hundreds of junks with rice matting sails were moored along the waterfront of the city. We went ashore on the European Island and visited the Kuling Source

Hotel at 11 A.M. Sun very bright & hot. In the afternoon I went ashore on the Amoy side & took a peep into this old Chinese city which is said to be the filthiest in all China. The waterfront or Bund as it is called here by Indian usage has large buildings of several stories. Behind these however there is a maze of narrow streets running in every direction & so twisted that it was very difficult for me to find my way back again into the waterfront. Shops & houses lined the streets but they were so narrow that the sun very seldom shone within. They were flagged by granite blocks 8 inches x 2 feet in size. The smells or the filth was not very apparent. Water is carried in buckets from the river there being no other source. Sewerage there is none yet, the place is not very vile. Insects such as the house fly are rare owing to absence of horses manure I have

no doubt. Black pigs &
parah dogs were everywhere
on the streets. The dogs are said
to be without owners & live about
the city anywhere. I saw
a few of the men in swim-
ming in the harbour but this is
a recent act & few of them
are able to swim altho they
live on the rivers in junks.
The women never come near
the water to bath. The men &
boys go half clothed but the
women & girls never looking
more careful in this regard than
the Japanese. A tiger was
recently killed on the Kowloon
island which it swam one
morning from away Island.
It was hard calling & later
chased into a narrow-street
between two houses & shot
from a house top by the
chief of police. One was
recently shot on Hongkong
island also which it reached
by swimming.

(17) We left Amoy at noon. Weather bright + warm with a gentle head breeze. The entrance to the harbour is marked by several islands + ~~many~~ stone walled forts were seen on all the prominent points guarding the entrance. Cannon in places were in sight mounted on round stone platforms. Steamed along the coast in quiet water without any apparent swell. The atmosphere excessively moist like that of Washington in summer. All my clothing hanging in room was damp + moist. Safety match scratching surfaces were so soft that they are useless. I have seldom seen a more saturated climate. Night hot so slept on deck where it was comfortable. Two lady missionaries came up from Amoy with us. They report bandits in the back country more prevalent since revolution than formerly. Tigers common + often caught in traps in their districts.

(18) dropped anchor at daylight at mouth of Min River to wait for tide to turn as river is too shallow for the Hailam. Entered the mouth of the River at 10 AM & steamed up. Water a dirty brown. Hills bordering river terraced to summit by hundreds of short terraces on which Taroo formerly grown but they are now abandoned owing to want of market for this grade of tea. Valleys given over to rice fields. Here & there were villages with many junks in the foreground. Forts of stone walls & cement ramparts stood at entrance of the harbour. Some of the mountains were high about 4,000 feet but without forests only green short grass on the summits. Prof. C.R. Kellogg met me at Pagoda Island where the steamer anchors as the river is too shallow to go further

up. Wetotha launch from here & journeyed up river 1½ hrs, arrived at Foochow at 1 P.M. The river is subject to tide as far as Foochow but it is shallow in many places. The city has small narrow streets, possibly large flat blocks of granite. ~~of the fields, about the~~ The population is about 1,000,000. many of the people live on boat in the river & never come ashore. They have lived this way on the water for many generations. About the city are rice fields where they grow 2 crops of rice a year. The first crop is already harvested & the second one is growing well. Being planted before the first is harvested. In the winter they often plant wheat in these same fields, making 3 crops a year. The land is heavily fertilized to stand such a drain. The climate is very hot, the humidity usually always above 90, the year round, about 10 months. There is no frost tho.

coldest weather being about 34° F.
The mission school is situated on a hill overlooking the city. The buildings are large & roomy. Fine shade trees adorn the grounds, & some have a Pearl chi tree in fruit. It has small leaves & hard wood & looks like a holly somewhat. Many birds were seen in the trees. At the school they have a large collection of local birds made by a lazy dentist in Foochow. Mammals are also represented in the collection. Stopped with Kellogg in his house. We took dinner at the Y.M.-C.A. a large new building across the river under Chinese management.

(19) Went shopping with Kellogg after ~~dinner~~ breakfasting with Jones the President of the mission. There are great numbers of birds in the trees at the mission. The digal bird a sort of shrike is common, black magpies, & large black robin are also common. I have never

seen birds more abundant in the U.S.A. It is a great contrast to Japan. T. de Chinese in the school learned change their names several times in life. In childhood they are known as little brother or by nick names later when they go to a college they change to their family name + aftergraduation they assume still another name which sticks in adult life.

The money system is quite bad here. There is big money such as Hongkong silver currency or gold + then small money or Chinese local currency. The little money is about 100 times less than the big but it varies. It is indefinite + dishonest. The family name is mentioned first among the Chinese + then follows a middle name showing the generation usually + finally the given name

(20) Kellogg + I got away from Hoochow at 6 P.M. in a house boat with six baskets of ports

fit. The two bird taxidermists went with us. We sailed down the river on the ebb tide which helped us immensely. The boat was a large size with large cabin. There consisted of a family of Chinese, 2 men & two women & children who lived in the stern of the boat. About midnight we reached an anchorage opposite the mouth of a small stream or back which we had to ascend. As soon as the tide turned & flood began we started. At noon after midnight. The men & women helped the boat along by rowing all the way as it was calm. Kellogg & I slept on deck. Found where there was a fine breeze but the rowers who stood over us arranged it somewhat.

(21) We landed at ~~sun~~ daylight at a small village & took porters to Longton where we expected to find Andrews. At the village we

hired 2 sedan chairs & rode along with the porters the 6 miles to Songtow where we arrived at 9:30. The country we passed thru was chiefly rice fields. About the Dzier village buckwheat millet, taro, beans & other vegetables. In the roadside grew grasses, pennilos laidii, ash trees, yellow bullets (mongkang) a round grapefruit, candle trees which have leaves & bark like our cottonwood. At Songtow we found Andrews had moved over to Futsing so we had to engage another lot of porters but this took until noon as the other porters refused to go further. At noon we left Songtow & climbed out of the valley & dropped down to Futsing. The trip over the pass was hot but the roadside was very interesting. Bushes of various sorts grew along the roadside. Ferns chiefly polypodium were very abundant. A rosebush with white flowers was abundant. Sword.

One of the common large shade trees about villages is the Banyan, a species without aerial roots to any great extent. Grass & other sents opened out springs on the hillside. The trees consisted of a small pine, a wide leaved spruce with the foliage of a yew tree & bamboo. A great variety of other trees grew in places lower down but the species were not familiar to me. Reached the camp at Hutsing about 5 P.M. & found it pitched under a large tree near some Chinese houses on the north side of the valley. Andrews & his wife, Harry Caldwell & his son Albion were there. They had had several chances at tigers but were in each case unfortunate. At Tongtom Pass a tiger had killed a dog near their camp & then left part of it which they used for bait. The tiger returned & took the bait but failed to spring the trap. Another tiger & a small cub were seen by one of the men but he failed to shoot the cub owing to fear of the mother. Very few of the Chinese here

have slant eyes most of them being round eyed like Europeans. Their noses are short wide with nostrils pointing outward & decidedly platyrhine like Cum. monkeys. Tigers are here very fond of dogs & prefer them as food to goats or other domestic animals. They will take any chance to obtain one. There is a well known instance here told by H. Caldwell of a tiger coming into a house at broad daylight while some children were feeding & taking a dog from under the table & boldly walking off with it. They never climb trees according to Caldwell. Their voice is a deep roaring resembling thunder interrupted by roaring grunts. Pigs & goats are also much annoyed by tigers. Man-eaters are rare. Caldwell has shot 6 tigers & seen many others at which he has shot but has never been charged by any. Caldwell says bears occur up the Main River near Yenpin especially in fall in fruit & nut regions

Rabbits occur in Tonglóu pass also porcupines. Munjas are common in all forest country.

(22) Andrews caught several spiny mice in the mouse traps. We all went fishing at 9 a.m. in the pools of the creek with some fish poison prepared by the Chinese from a vegetation. This poison is a dark brown & granular sticky mass & is added to the water in a sack tied to a pole. The fishes are made sick & come to the surface where they are caught in nets by the Chinese. Eels are common here & many small ones were caught of two sorts a green & a black species. We caught also a bombel, & 2 chubs & a minnow. Several species of opisthobranchs were taken by Chinamen. Birds are not common. We saw 2 finches, a bulbul, oriole & chickadee. In the late afternoon we set 4 steel traps, triggers using June drop as bait. The drops were tied to three

by Annie + hooked often which
no good means of attracting a
tiger. Both caldwell & Andrews
were up on the hillside with a
goat as bait & waiting for tiger
until sundown. No tigers
were seen by any of us. Our
camp at Jultung is beautifully
situated under a great
spreading banyan tree.
with wonderful. Nearby is a large
gum tree liquidamber & a
few candle trees near the
cluster of houses below us
Weather very warm but usually
a breeze during the afternoon. The
hillsides are largely covered by
small second growth pines
+ some spruces. No habitation
is near the camp.

(23) Caught no tigers in the
trap on hillside baited by five
dogs. Went out early with
Andrews + turned dogs loose.
Went swimming in the pool at
10 A.M. water lukewarm
weather hot in the afternoon

At 9 set more traps on edge of rice fields & then tied the dogs to the tiger traps. Thunder again at 10 P.M. but it cleared only a few minutes - but the thunder & lightening continued all day & night.

24 Very cloudy but very sultry. In the tiger traps there was only nothing. Some turned the dogs loose & they returned home. Three traps caught only 2 spiny rats & one shrew in some cobwebs. Everyone went bird hunting but without great success. There are few birds here & these only a few species. Morphnus & the bulbuls, dial birds, chickadees, redbilled magpies, 2 species of king fishers, orioles & laughing thrushes. The bushes in flower are a white rose, a magnolia (Magnea) a pink flowered bucciferge & a few Salvias. Compositae were not seen in flower. Caldwell says that a familiar lion has been shot near Yenpring up the Mai River, also serious attacks

bear + a small species of Muntjac different from the common one. The Foochow language extends only about 20 miles in a radius from the city beyond which to the south there is another language which is very different + cannot be understood by the Methodist missionaries or the Foochow Chinamen. The difference is as great as between English + French. This sort of language difference extends all over China. The Mandarin or official Chinese is understood by educated Chinese in cities + officials only, however + is not understood in the country by coolies at all. There are seven different tones in Foochow for each word giving it very different meanings + this makes the language very difficult for a foreigner. In other Chinese dialects there are usually only 5 tones.

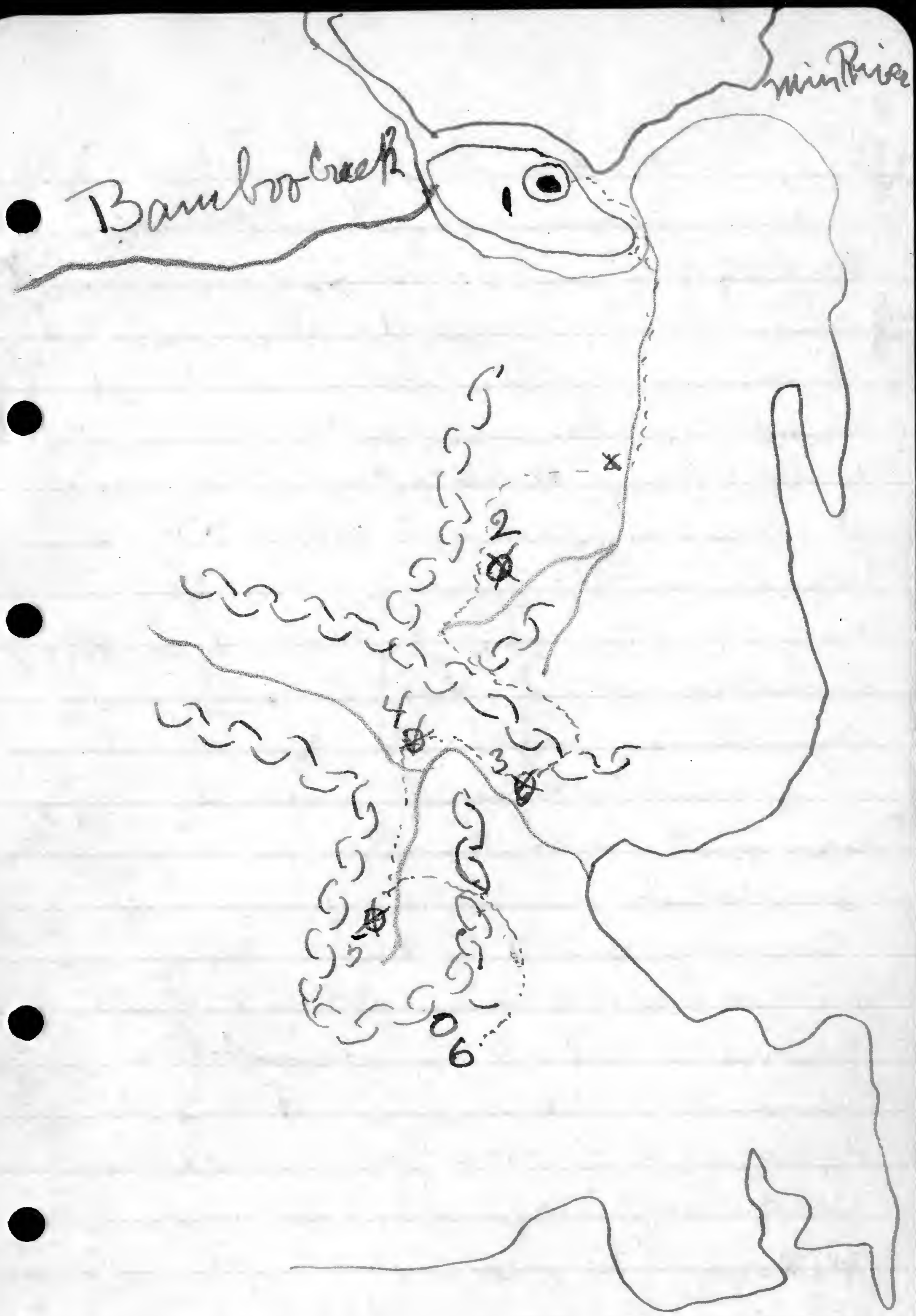
(25) Took up all the traps + moved camp over to Tingsiek monastery. The tigers didn't

come to any of the three places where we had large traps, Caldwell had set the large trap where he saw a new track. In the mouse traps there was only one water rat. On our way up the mountain side to Denghelum Caldwell jumped a mutjai & shot it as all of us shot into it finally. It was a fine large 9. The stomach contents was leaves only not a blade of grass. The leaves were a purple flower pea like wisteria. In places on the mountain & also in the valley we saw pine groves of fir trees with their sombre green cones standing erect. The day was cloudy & pleasant. Shot 2 cormorants, white with brown necks. They are much like the African wicketts, following the ~~apple~~ the labour & feeding about their feet. There were in places some blue wood pigeons, one of which Caldwell shot. The cormorants were nesting in one of the

Fifty years ago Kengtung. As this town we stopped for lunch. An old friend of Caldwell's, a tiger hunter, said there were reports of serious raids in the mountains nearby. Near the city is a small rocky hill a rendezvous for civits + small boats. The monastery is situated up on a rock in the mountains in a small narrow valley, amid pines. A fine stream of mountain water is piped to the monastery in bamboo pipes. There are some 20 chinese priests here who are very friendly. They gave us the whole upper story to sleep in. During the evening + again at dawn they beat drums in the temple + run thru mistic rites to drive away evil spirits. Our road led across the Kengtung river over stone bridges of granite. Small temples of peculiar architecture were to be seen in the fields bordering the road above Kengtung.

Kellogg told me that many of the mission students who were born in Foochow cit said when questioned that they had never crossed the bridge ~~[illegible]~~ & entered the south city or Foochow proper on the island. Few indeed ever travel out of their province or the range of their language. Between Foochow & Kienning there is another language so different that the missionaries cannot understand any of it nor do the Chinese of Foochow either. This sort of thing keeps them at home & lets so slowly that they do not even know the different parts of their own city. In going from Foochow to Kienning 3 languages are necessary to converse with the natives

Cook	Hsu Ming	Chinese names of coolies
Ass. "	Ping Siang	
Helper	~~[illegible]~~ Lo-Ki	
Hunter	~~[illegible]~~ Hunk Sha	
	Sha-Sha	



1 Hoochow
2 Longtow
4 Kleng Hiong
3 Hutsing
5 Ling Lioh

6 Lak Wang
Tiger Hunt A.C.K

(26) Our results in the 60 mouse traps were only 1 spiny mouse. A fair number of new birds were shot during the morning. At noon we drove a hillside for wild boar but without seeing or hearing any game. Fresh tracks of pigs seen in the rice fields nearby which are still unharvested. Wild boar go solitary usually or at most a ♀ with several young. Caldwell has only shot one in China. Andrews came in from the last camp at 2 P.M. We were visited by a heavy rain storm from 4 o'clock to 7 ~~[illegible]~~ accompanied by thunder. This storm prevented us from setting out any traps for the night. Kellogg & myself out setting traps for tiger & we both got caught & thoroughly soaked.

(27) Caldwell caught 2 spiny rats & one water rat in his 8 of 8 rat traps but there was nothing in ~~[illegible]~~ my mouse traps.

Adults A. & Caldwell brought down several bats of 2 species which lived in the roof of the temple. One was a large Scotophilus ~~[illegible]~~ echinatus & the other a black Myotis. I set out a line of steel traps with Caldwell down the creek where he caught a water mongoose yesterday.

(28) Rained about midnight & again at dawn. Caldwell caught a larger rat and appearance of Cricetomys. Altogether we trapped 15 rats, 13 of them spiny rats, 1 water rat & one black rat in the monastery. Six large Scotophilus nereolus bitten with switches by A & C. at the monastery where they roost during the day beneath the tiles of the roof. Caldwell caught a large rat size & appearance of an African Cricetomys. Caught 2 gaboon snakes in the P.M. in rat traps.

(29) Another large rat was caught by Andrews in a steel trap where the first one was trapped yesterday. Andrews & Kellogg

ment over to another monastery north of this one where a tiger has been reported. Kellogg told me last night of the great ignorance of most Chinese. Few often realize that the world is round or that it travels ~~about~~ around the sun. Nor do they know the nature of the stars. A Chinaman in giving a lecture on the Panama canal & its benefits to China spent all his lecture hour explaining to the audience that the world was round. The worship in the Buddhist temple here goes on regularly day & night but only one or two priests take part. There is tolling of a gong at dusk with thunder from a drum. At 4 A.M. there is some drumming & tolling also and at sunrise again. The inner court of the main temple has large gilt figures of Buddha & from the ceiling are suspended square lanterns. On the floor are rows of ~~few~~ prayer mats but the whole interior is dingy & crude.

(30) We caught only one weasel today in the steel traps. There were no rats or mice in the rat traps. I shot a few grosbeaks, a tailor bird + a blue magpie. During the night it rained + there was distant thunder + lightening. In the P.M. a wind storm visited us with heavy rain.

(31) At daybreak Caldwell went out for frogs but saw nothing in the rice fields across the valley. The weasel I caught yesterday was quite different from the ones caught at Longtowlay Andrews. It was small + dark brown above with yellowish belly while the others were light tawny yellow both above + below the belly ~~being~~ merging in color with the back. Caldwell departed for the monastery across the mountains where A + K are hunting for tigers. Went up to the upper traps after breakfast + found a ♀ Paleucirch Paradoxurus in a steel trap. Day cloudy + very humid + without any breeze. Caldwell says the

Chinese have only one name for the several species of small cats & are very poor naturalists & cannot distinguish many mammals by distinct names.

Aug. 11 The Fergusons & A. C. & K. returned today from the mountains across the mountains & without any tigers. They were not little lazy long goats & antelopes & little by tigers without first visiting the traps, the cows & the calf which they had used as bait for the large tiger, & apparently burned northern long & cut another large & Paduyan thing called mimic in the morning.

(2) Night very hot & oppressive without any breeze. We took up all the traps in the morning & packed the outfit for the

return trip to Tsochow. There was nothing caught in the traps except one spiny rat. I took several pictures of the monastery, the day being clear & bright. In the fields at the monastery there grow much indigo, the plant has the appearance of the peanut plant. The fruit trees near at the monastery are a few persimmons & pomelos. Rice fields in the winter are planted to wheat from which they make their bread. Many fields are devoted to peanuts which are very small, size of peas only. In the afternoon at 3 P.M we had a very heavy rain storm which lasted until 4:30 + was accompanied by much thunder + lightening. This prevented our porters from arriving so we could not go down to Kaung Hsing + trap civet cats on the small hill near the town. Caldwell says his

hill is filled by burrows where the crabs & mongooses live. The night was cool.

(3) Every morning early the monks pound various wooden boards & gongs making a dull rhythm which often awakens us. Most of the priests are very poor & ignorant / often criminal but the head priest is very friendly & a good manager. The priests harvest rice, indigo, peanuts, sweet-potatoes & in the wild wheat. They also make considerable revenue from the sale of wood & trees for charcoal. We left at daylight for the journey to the houseboat at Hai-nee, 21 miles away. We all walked to Kerung Khung, 5 miles away in the cool morning & then took chairs the rest of the way, saw many egrets & brown cormorans in the fields. Reached Fonglom summit at noon where the

1 - Tiger - Blue - Seen twice by Caldwell at Longtow & often by others
Tiger - One small one seen & shot at by Hla Hla at Longtow.
A Tiger killed by one at Longtow jumps but returned to body without getting caught in trap & eat the dog remains.

2 Felis leopardus - Said to come at Ling Sioli. Never seen by Caldwell but seen by Hla Hla. Bauk

3 - Felis (longtailed) One killed by a tiger at Longtow, skin & skull preserved Yaed Mah (Cat)

4 - Raccoon dog - Two caught with dogs one at Longtow other at Hutsing

5 - Felis (pencil haired) Purchased at Hutsing

6 - Felis (spotted & striped) Purchased at Hutsing, 2.

7 Water Mungos - 2 caught by Caldwell, one at Longtow, other at Hutsing Sam Tee - Ady

8 Mongos (striped faced) Purchased * caught at Yenspring by Caldwell

9 - Weasel - Yellow Two caught at Longtow

10 - Pangolin - One caught by Caldwell at Hutsing - Lah Dee

See shot at Longton &
Hulme. Food wisteria foliage.

11 - Mutjac - common - Longton &

12 - Mutjac - (red large) Jumping
Shotby Caldwell

13 - Mutjac (blue) One shot off
Jumping by Caldwell Dong

14 - Roan - Often occur in mountains
everywhere, usually solitary or in
family & young. Caldwell
only shot one. Ya - deer (pig)

15 - Serow - Reported on mountains
near Longton, at Hengtlong &
Lungsioh. Also all jumping when
A + C hunted them. Caldwell
has never shot one or seen one.
Saing Jung (goat)

16 Civet - Very common. Not
San-Jack (rings)
caught by us. Shot by Pla-Tha
at Lungsioh, Hengtlong also.

17 Lepus - Toe One rabbit seen at
Longton + another at Hulung
by Caldwell but not shot

18 Hystrix - Occur at Longton
in sword grass + at Lungsioh
also. Hoe - Pla (pig)

19 Cricetomys. Two caught in
steel traps at Lungsioh.

Tigers — Tahoo

Blue tiger seen at close range at Longton by Caldwell in a rice terrace. At first he thought it was a man dressed blue color. Could have shot him but owing to men in field close by he did not. Saw the night, seven tigers seen at Tahoo in 1 hr by whole village, one of which was a blue one which would show it to be a color phase

Blue tiger seen in rice field for some minutes at Longton & then it walked away & a normal colored one appeared & followed it away

Tiger mate in Feb spring in March & April & are therefore noisy & bold. They are not suspicious & are easily obtained. Caldwell has shot all his 8 tigers in the winter & spring when the air is cool & the regetation is killed by frost & very little cover left for animals. Those are in the winter few people in the fields & more in the forest gathering fire wood & charcoal

as in the summer, Caldwell has never been charged by tigers. In one instance, 3 Chinese men charged after firing at a tiger + he mauled all 3 of them slightly. A tiger at Fulsing mauled a Chinaman after being surrounded by a hundred villagers. There are many other instances of tigers charging. A Chinese hunter at Hengdowing was charged, but escaped after the tiger had been badly wounded by a dozen or more hunters.

At Amoy the tigers live in caves or can be driven in by dogs. They are hunted in this way, the hunter crawling into the cave with a torch + shooting the beast by shining it.

Rat = China

Bat = Bing-hope

flit

20 Spiny rat - Abundant everywhere near stone walls + nice terraces at Hulsing + Ling Sioh.

21 Springs (water-rat) a few caught in rice fields in water.

22 Springs (large) 2 caught at Ling Sioh in forest.

23 Springs mongolicus - Caught in monastery at Ling Sioh

24 Sorex - Two caught at Hulsing in forest.

25 Sphiggura muskrat - Said to be common in houses at Jowlam + in villages. Cha-mang-chee

26 Squirrel (red bellied gray) blind rat One shot at Longtow + another at ~~Hulsing~~ Ling Sioh in forest

27 Pahatso - a large squirrel said to occur at Ling Sioh forests by Caldwell. Hoo chee

28 Chipmunk - Said to occur in forest at Ling Sioh fox

29 Mysolis - (brown) Common in tiles at Hulsing.

30 Mysolis (black) common in

Mules of monastery at Ling Sioh.

31 Eplesicus - Common at Ling Sioh monastery

32 Scotophus - One taken at Ling Sioh Monastery

33 Ursus - A black bear said to occur near Yenping in the fall Heung

34 Canis (reduce) Said to occur only in winter, common but outcrop at Hemgfeoing. Sung

35 Monkey - a small ape said to occur in mts above & beyond Yenping. Sauh

36 Sambur deer - appearing seen in Yenping market but year has a strangi very rare in Fokien

37 Lutra - Tse-ack Said to be common on streams no Fokien seen by us.

38 Brown weasel - yellow belly One caught at Ling Sioh

Yellow Uong Chee rat

39 Paradoxurus Bah-Bee white-nosed Ugung One caught at Ling Sioh & at Longlow

Birds of Futsing – July

1 Cattle Egret – Abundant in pastures with cattle & in Rice fields like African Egrets. Seen at Kleng Kleing

2 White cattle Egret – Often seen with cattle at Kleng Kleing

3 Brown necked Heron – seen in Rice fields at Kleng Kleing Futsing, Longtom, etc.

4 Sandpiper (Peewhit) one shot at Longtom

5 Sparrow Hawk. Seen at dusk at Futsing & Ling Sioh.

6 Snake Eagle
One seen at Ling Sioh. In appearance like crested Eagle of B.I., or.

7 Owl – Horned Scops –
One shot at Futsing.

8 – Whitley's Owlet.
One shot at Futsing

9 – Chinese Green Woodpecker
One shot by C. at Ling Sioh

10 – Mandarin Woodpecker
One shot by C. at Ling Sioh.

11 – Latouche's Sunbird
Seen at Ling Sioh & one wounded.

12 Francolinus
Heard seen at Huitsing &
Ting Sioh
13 Ring-necked Pheasant -
Seen by C, at Ting Sioh.
14 Bamboo-Chicken Bambusicola
Heard calling at Ting Sioh.
15 Wood Pigeon -
Shot near Huitsing. Seen at Ting
Sioh
16 Turtle dove
Shot at Ting Sioh & seen at Tonglin
& Fuhsing also

Vegetation - Hopsein Prov.

1 Spruce -
Common tree at Ling Sioh, at Longtow pass, & at Hutsing.

2 Pinus ~~Sp~~
A small species common at Longtow Pass & valley & at Hutsing. At Ling Sioh they grow into large trees with smooth red barks

3 Fir -
Groves seen near Hsing along & at Ling Sioh with large green cones standing erect.

4 Candle tree
Common along creeks at Ling Sioh & Longtow.

5 Ficus (Banyan)
A fine large shade tree. Seen near all villages & along the roadside.

6 Ficus - A large finicled root seen at Ling Sioh

7 Bamboo - ?
Planted in groves at Ling Sioh

but wild on mountainsides also.

8 Grass (Sword)
In thickets on creek margins & wet hillsides & old rice terraces

9 Brake fern
a tall brake in thickets on hillsides at Jeuling & Longlow.

10 Rose -
common bush on hillsides & road everywhere.

11 Guava - (Introduced?)
Bushy with small fruit edible, seen everywhere along roadside

12 Palm - cultivated
Fibre used for rain coats.

Rocks - Foreign Prov.

Granite blocks everywhere on roads + bridges for pavement. Granite is the country rock in the mountains.

Soil in valleys + forest black humus. In open dry places a bright red clay seen.

Chert or flint rock seen at Ling Sioh on roadway for paving

people told us of a tiger which yesterday killed a pig in the village & awaits sacrifice 2 tigers were seen a red one & another blue or black one as the Chinese call this sort. We took a long rest at the mission school at Sen-Chen & then went on to the house boat at 4 P.M. The trail down the Sui-Nee creek was evil with an ebbing tide for assistance. Reached the main River at sunset.

Harry Caldwell says that the best time to hunt tigers is February a Chinese New Year during which month the Chinese do no work & hunt tiger goats. This the coldest month & the rain is seldom excessive. Caldwell then can devote his time to hunting as there is nothing doing owing to the festivities of the people. We left Leader at Fungtow to hunt tiger with a rifle & the

Large No. 6 bear trap
He lives at Longtow + has
his father & the people
assist him. Near Heung
Hoong Harry Caldwell
told me of a Chinese hunter
who lives in a mountain
pass west of the town who
is wonderful hunter &
never fails to get monkeys
tigers, bears or serows.
He often drives out serows
with rough quickly to
himself. He never
never carries a gun or rifle
uses dog but he never
fails to track large game.
The Chinese language is so
impractical that the name of a
foreigner cannot be expressed
in their characters but he
must be given another name
in Chinese. In this way
the Chinese have given names
to all the missionaries & European
residents of Foochow. The
missionaries told me that my

The nearest Chinese character to Heller is Hua by which they know me. Pidgin English could not be written in Chinese but another name, a translation must be used instead. The missionaries use Chinese by writing it phonetically in English. In this way it is greatly simplified & many thousand characters eliminated. Caldwell says all the terraces from Swatow down to Amoy are rice or sweet potatoes not tea. Tea is grown only at Yenping & above.

The rainiest months are from December 30 to July 15 when it often rains daily for long spells or weeks running. From July to December it is drier but the midsummer is very hot. The finest months are October to December when it is dry & cool. During our trip in July it rained very little & the rice fields were very dry & suffered much

While we were at Tug
Sioh Caldwell was attacked
on his shin by a leech & when
he first noticed his trouble he found
a stream of blood flowing into
his shoe & dripping on the brick
pavement of the monastery.
This is a land leech & deposits
in the blood a serum which
prevents it from coagulating
so that ~~it~~ the blood cannot
coagulate. This was the first
leech Caldwell had ever seen.
Andrews says these leeches are
common in the Philippines
& Borneo. China is doubtless
their northern limit.
(4) Reached Jiowchow early,
soon after midnight & anchored
to the wharf where we had
started. Meall went ashore at
daylight & tramped up the
narrow streets to Kellogg's
house where we took breakfast
day clear & hot. Caldwell & Meall
left in the afternoon for Kiew

home at Kuliang. In the
evening walked down with
Mr. Trimble's a missionary doctor.
Night very hot + still without any
breeze whatever.

(5) We all went to Kuliang
with Kellogg for Sunday.
Spent the morning sorting
specimens. The usual clothing
worn by the coolie class both
sexes is deep blue ~~[illegible]~~ cotton
dyed by the indigo which is
cultivated here extensively. The
upper wealthy class wear pure
white cloth or silk & the soldiers
a bright yellow, lemony shade.
The coolie women do their hair
up in a knot with 2 or 3 steel
daggers as hair pins thrust through the
knot. Reached the top of the hill
at dark + was met by Caldwell
who took me to his house,
Caldwell illustrated Chinese
word tones by the use of
"doung", doung, doung" in three
tones meaning you are carrying
your ~~[illegible]~~ load wrong. In order
to give the different tones, a singing

effect is given to the words.

(G) The night was fine and at Kalibang many different from the hot nights of Fovchow. There are many houses, all built of stone on the ridge summit. Many are protected on the NW. side by heavy stone walls from the winds which blow here very strong. Most of the houses are built below the crest a short way to protect them against the ~~to avoid~~ high winds. The altitude here is 2500 feet. Rice fields & sweet potatoes are common crops in the village. Tigers occasionally kill dogs in the place. Leopards have been shot here, on one occasion 5 were shot together, apparently a family party. Porcupine are not so common.

(5) Returned to Yoochow early with Andrews & Kellogg. As soon as we reached the foot of the mountain we encountered the heat of Yoochow. Near the road many water wheels run by foot power by Chinese women were seen on the borders of fields lifting water up to the rice terraces. The whole apparatus is about 4-5 feet long & can be carried easily from one waterhole or ditch to another. White cormorants were seen sitting on some of the buoys in the fields. Spent the day labelling & drying bird & mammal skins. Returning into the city lay over an inclined macadam road where rickshaws were seen for first time in Yoochow. There is one carriage house in the city. Electric lights are in all the better houses & streets but there are no sewers or water pipes. The city is protected from fire by firewalls which separate the buildings every few yards. The old city of Yoochow

lies a few miles from the main city which is situated on an island in the river & connected by stone bridges. The old city is surrounded by a wall & may be entered only thru two or 3 gates which were until recently closed at dark daily. Thru the whole country the tendency is for the people to live in villages. No isolated houses are seen in the rice fields.

(8) One of the taxidermists brought a large red wolf & some snakes to sell which were collected 250 miles up the Min River near its source at a place called Shoun. Continued packing outfit & specimens. An Englishman in the native customs department, Carey, gave us much information about Yun-nan & the animals to be obtained there.

(9) Our baggage consisted of 40 bundles & packs which we put on board a house boat & sailed down the river at sundown. We reached Pagoda Island

Tiger stories – Caldwell

Caldwell has shot 7 tigers all of them with the .303 Savage except the last one which he killed with the 22 High power Savage by a shot thru the shoulders.

One of his most interesting tiger exploits consisted of a stalk which a tiger made in sword grass to within a few yards of him. He could hear the tiger approaching the bank opposite which he was waiting for him. Finally the tiger slathered so close a few yards that he was hidden by the grass, that C. was afraid to shoot at it fearing a charge. He was equally loath to remain standing for fear of a charge so he decided to charge the unseen tiger & intimidate it. He ran at it stumbling as he went & the tiger bolted up the sidehill ~~where~~ and he got a good shot at the fleeing beast & ~~finally~~ wounded it & finally killed it.

On another occasion he was

out for a tiger with a goat for bait. He finally saw the tiger on a cleared side hill ~~[illegible]~~ lying ~~[illegible]~~ motionless & tiger resembling a mass of red dried foliage. Soon the tiger rubbed against some & shadow-boxed the goat beat & sunning. Suddenly the tiger flattened itself out & disappeared on the open side hill or feat which seems quite miraculous & which is due to the wonderful stalking ability of cats. The tiger came on flying a patch of brush & grass to the goat & C. & Leake approached the goat from the opposite side a few yards, closer was to be in sight of the tiger when he arrived. As he came close C. shot him in the chest & killed him. ~~[illegible]~~

On another occasion C. met a bunch of 3 or 4 tigers & shot & wounded one of them but lost it finally & the others all fled.

He had one experience shooting

at tigers with a shotgun.
He met one ~~with~~ and attacked it at about 30 yards aiming at the throat. ~~with~~ The load of buck shot cut one of the jugular veins & the blood spurted in a stream ~~spattering~~ ~~to~~ the herbage & ground but the tiger fled wounded. He trailed it a long way by the blood spots but could not find it. & Incidently this tiger escaped alive! These instances would lead one to believe that tigers do not often charge but are usually quite cowardly when wounded & less plucky than lions. They growl & make a loud snarl, more often when agitated or annoyed but this is done simply to frighten or intimidate the enemy.

I told a story of a deaf dumb Chinaman & a tiger. This man was leading a goat by a rope along the road

when a tiger sprang out upon him & killed it. The man then frightened grasped the rope & pulled the animal along with him whereupon the tiger abandoned his kill & fled into the bush while the man fled with the dead goat at the end of his rope to the nearest village where he was proclaimed a hero & he was frightened & rattled than he had been presence of mind enough to relinquish his hold on the rope.

The method of killing his prey usually the tiger is according to C. by biting it in the throat altho he has not actually seen tiger make a kill. The necks of his victims are always broke. He infers that the tiger bends the head back until it breaks. The heads however are seldom taken. He told of a case where a Chinese boy was taken by a tiger which

took the body to a Chinese grave & moaned & wept smearing the whole place with blood & leaving only the head uneaten.

C. has shot only 3 tigers the ♀s apparently being more cautious & cowardly.

Caldwell has published two articles about tiger hunting in the National Review of China.

The meat of a tiger is readily sold to Chinamen at $.60 per pound, the bones are also valuable & ultimately a tiger as medicine is worth $75.00 or $100.00.

where the Swan. Hailan lay at 11 P.M. Night moonlight with a light breeze up river + a few fleecy clouds. Kellogg rowed with us to the wharf + helped us to the very last. He has been the most willing worker + unselfish helper I have ever met in my travels. Caldwell is very much like him + I have no doubt many other missionaries are nearly as kindly disposed as him but he is the best example of the missionary spirit.

(10) The Hailan left her anchorage at 5 A.M. at flood tide + we steamed down the river in the early morning. Weather hazy but fairly bright. In a few hours we were in the China sea where there was a swell running but no breeze or sea noticable. The rolling of the boat however made all of us drowsy.

(11) Dropped anchor in Amoy bay at daylight at 5:30 A.M.

Spent the day on the boat correcting Permian M.S. The trip down was rather disagreeable at night owing to the rolling of the boat. A very sick man owing to bad physical condition generally. Got away from Amoy at 4 P.M.

(12) Reached Swatow at 5 mid night. Sea rolling quite so not much motion which disturbed our sleep. We all went ashore at 7 A.M. & took breakfast at the Astor Hotel. Afterward we went shopping for drawn work & embroidery for which Swatow is noted. The best linen is made in Canton but the work of embroidery & drawn work is superior at Swatow. The best place was in a Chinese home where several Chinese women do embroidery, etc., to order. They understand English but don't speak it & so business is difficult with them. Another place was owned by a Malay woman, Mrs Sim-

We bought $150.00 Mex. worth in all. My share was $66.00 altho when I went ashore I hadn't the least idea of buying a cent's worth but the work was so artistic I could not resist. The Hailan left at 4:30 P.M. for Hongkong. Very cloudy & cooler on that account.

(13) Reached Hongkong at 8:30 A.M. & landed our 46 pieces of baggage at the wharf. ~~Walk~~ There is no customs inspection here & no questions or asked about baggage. Took rooms at Hongkong Hotel. Took a ride up to the Peak Hotel in the afternoon. Weather mellow & hot.

(14) Night hot but there were no mosquitos & no evidence of mosquito curtains on bed. At one time there was much malaria here but now the British have exterminated all the mosquitos & pestiferous insects

15) Met Wietz + his wife at the hotel. They had just arrived from Japan. Wietz busied himself buying jade jewelry & pearls & sapphires for Martins store, Marshall Fields, Chicago.
16-18 Arranged with Lane Crawford to put up our food in 50 lb boxes in small proportions or unit loaves like those used in Peru. No tents could be purchased here or any army McClellan saddles for shooting only small seated English saddles. Folding lanterns for candles were also not in town as well as sulpher match were also unobtainable.
Wo - the Chinese interpreter recently Carey arrived today from Shanghai on the Cambria. He is a fine appearing Chinaman about 30 years old & speaks English fairly well

(19) Visited the Botanical Gardens. They are small but well laid out with the plants & trees all named & localities given. A fine method of showing what & how native trees & bushes is followed here. The foreign trees are few, Chinese trees being chiefly shown. There were cunninghamias or Spruce Pines, liquidamber, & many unfamiliar Chinese trees & bushes. The Chinese yew Podocarpus was seen here.

Several days ago we met Mr. P. W. Goldring, a lawyer in town who has visited Yunnan. He generously gave us an account of his experiences & loaned us book, notes, etc. from trip.

(20) Spent the morning on the mainland with Goldring at his country house at Tan Ting some 20 miles above Kowloon

We took the 9 AM ferry across the bay & H met us at Kowloon where we took the Canton R.R. to Hanling station. The road skirted ~~the~~ the bay & ran thru several small tunnels. Rice fields & hills bordered the track. Many pairs but it cleared away for a short time. At Han Ling were many groves of litchi trees but no fruit has produced this year owing to a beetle plague. Camphor trees & mangoes were also seen. Flowers were abundant on the place, cocias, balsams, velvets etc. The Chinese border was only a few miles beyond this place. The hills were high & ~~gr~~ without forests but green & in places shrub covered. Only one tiger has been heard of hereby holding one killed a few years ago & mounted in the museum at Hongkong. Wild pigs were in the hills but no pheasants. Took tiffin at his home at Kowloon where he has a good library. Drove.

surprised to find his books filled by insect powder. This treatment is necessary to preserve the books against the attack of a long silver bugs which eats the paper rapidly. In a fortnight's many books may be ruined so that constant vigilance is necessary. The termite is another book destroyer but is easier to guard against + keep from burrowing thru the cases.

(21) Visited the large native market with Wm. A great variety of vegetables + fruits were offered for sale. A fruit like the lichi of the same genus but brown exterior was seen in great quantities. This the longans, mandarin, custard apples, pine apples, pears, oranges, bananas limes, etc were on sale. A peculiar, nut like black horned pod was seen which W. said was a lily rhizome & nutt + edible. Great quantities of chicken, ducks, geese, pork

& beef were in the market. A light green ribbed vegetable the Okra was a common one on stands.

We visited two bird stores near the market. Both were filled with cages of songbirds chiefly weavers, sparrows & love birds. Parrots of several sorts & many Cockatoos were in the shops. Many of these birds are foreign finds any are chiners. Monkeys, a species of Macacus from Sumatra were the only mammals seen except guinea pigs. No dogs or cats were offered.

(22) The steamer Sungkiang took us out of the harbor at 10 am. The day was misty with a gentle breeze which made it very cool. The boat was the same size of the Haitan & the cabins were arranged the same. Two missionary women bound for Hainan were the only other cabin passangers. The were American of Presbyterian denomination Illinois

The language is almost identical to that of Swatow.

The language spoken at Hai-Nan according to these women is very different from Canton which is not understood at Hainan altho its is under the same provincial government. The islands is mountainous but the people are peaceful. Tigers, & the king cobra & pythons occur, also a large black ape. The cocoa nut abounds & the hard shell is carved very expertly by the natives into ornaments. The weather continued foggy & rainy all day & was cool & pleasant. The distance from Hongkong to Hoyhow or Hainan is 150 miles & requires about 30 hours by this steamer. The anchorage is about 3 miles off shore owing to the shallow channel. The occurrence of tigers is not mentioned in either the pocket book or Allen's account of the mammals. The island is 153 miles lg. by 90 in width. The highest mountains are 6,000 feet hg. but the interior is little known.

Capt. H. Trowbridge - Steam Sampan

No person has yet reached the highest peaks or explored the interior. The tribes of the mountains are not hostile but they offer no assistance to travelers. The southern half of the island is said to have a tropical or Indian fauna & the northern a Chinese identical to the Canton mainland. Only 5% of the island is cultivated less than 2,000,000 somewhat. Coolest months are December & January. There are no small rodents listed from Hainan, only the larger mammals are known. From our anchorage at Hoi-How only two or four low hills can be seen, the land generally being very low but forest covered or by cocoa palms & other trees of commercial & economic value. Channel 60 fathoms in middle.

23) Dropped anchor at Hoi-How at 2:30 P.M. A fine breeze was blowing in the channel. Water a dirty yellow at anchorage where it is only 3 fathoms deep, some 3 miles from shore. A long line of mud flats keep steamers far out. The town

Mr. Bowring Hai Nan
Commissioner Customs Hoi-How

Hoi-How is situated at the mouth of a river & is protected from the sea by a long low sand spit several miles long. No unloading operations took place in the afternoon.

24) The night was cool with a fine breeze & no mosquitos reached us from shore. In the morning they began unloading the cargo of flour, rice, vermicelli, liquor, etc., after tiffin I went ashore with a custom inspector in his sail boat. I called on the commissioner of customs, Mr. Bowring who is a lepidopterist. He showed me the skin of a large stag which he said the Chinese called a mountain horse, no head or hoofs were on the skin which was a uniform dark brown. He said no tigers or leopards occur on the island. He showed me some snakes in alcohol which he was sending to Shanghai to a friend. Then we went to visit a Japanese who has a shop beyond the south gate of the city. He had many snakes in formalin. Also

some mounted mammals, a rabbit, spotted civits, & a large hyena. In alcohol he had a brush-tailed porcupine, albino & young gibbon. In a cage he had a fine black gibbon, tame & affectionate. No rodents were in his shop. A tame parrequette from the island was seen here. It was green & plum colored. He had stuffed francolins, minas, drongos, rollers, pheasants, etc. Our walk from the town showed the usual China town, narrow streets paved by granite, overhanging roofs and small shops. The fruit offered was: guavas, pineapples, large pears, bananas, watermelons, but no cocoanuts were seen altho they grow many here. The chief export of the place are pigs which are shipped alive in baskets to Hong Kong. On the outskirts of the city is a large leper colony but it is

not visited & the inhabitants have free intercourse with the Yunnan people. It is remarkable how little travel is engaged in by the foreign residents we have met. None of them go beyond their stations & the nearest port where they can get a steamer for home. The missionaries of Nachow do not know Hongkong or the ports south of it while those of Haikwan do not know Tongking or the small ports only Hongkong. We only found by inquiring that men in Hongkong who had been in Yunnan.

The interior of Hai-Nan is without roads or trails & the jungle is very dense so that the explorer must cut his way thru. Only one European has attempted to reach the highest mountains, the British Consul, Pearson! Some Japanese have been murdered by the natives of the mountains who also kill any of the coast Chinese who enter the mountains.

25) We dropped anchor at Pak-Hoi at 7 a.m. Morning rainy with heavy showers. Pak-hoi is a straggling town built along a great crescent bay of yellow sand beach. Capt. ~~Pottenger~~ Tolbert took us ashore after tiffin to call on Dr. Bradley who is a British C.M.S. Doctor who has a leper hospital here. The Dr. was out but returned at 4 P.M. from a trip. He is a very large fellow of 35 years. When we saw him wearing a bright red shirt we were much surprised but this when he had found very effective against the sun's rays here. So he does not need a coat. He has spent several months in Yunnan fu & joined them the country down the Yangtze River. He assured us that boys were difficult to get & got for us a Chinese cook at Pakhoi who went with us for $25.00 a month. A cholera epidemic is now raging at Pak-Hoi. The Mandarins

now used will cure all cases
if not too far advanced. It consists
of simple injection a double
normal salt solution into
a vein, a quart or more which
backs up the circulation &
pulls the patient thru, Cholera
has explained takes all the water
out of the body & shrivells it
up so that a person looks
mummified & aged, Vermectine
heard for amoebic dysentery
~~The~~ only cure prevalent in
China. Injected into the blood
it is a sure cure. The lepers
are incurable but by cutting off
their legs when they cannot
walk & replacing them by
wooden ones the patients can
walk again & the disease is
set back often 10 years. He
kindly gave us a letter to
his brother-in-law in Yunnan
Dr. T Thomson, also a
C.M.S. Dr. Typhoid occurs in
Yunnan but not here on the coast.
Plague bubonic occurs only in
the spring. We left the
on shore with the Dr who is

now alone, his family in Seattle. His residence is nicely laid out with lawns, trees & flowers. He has a fine tennis court & plays with some Chinese boys every evening. These Chinese played remarkably well while we were watching them. The country here is level for many miles now mountains being in sight. Saw no nice fields or terraces however, only flat fields of pasturage or potatoes, pea-nuts, etc. Tigers seldom come here but 20-30 miles inland they raid stock & people. Departed from Pak hoi at 8:30 P.M. Went out at 8 in a launch with the Ten. & Capt. On the way out there was a remarkable display of phosphorus in the water. The paddles dipped liquid silver as did the wave at the sides of the boat & in the wake. I have never seen any phosphorus so profuse or brilliant. The Ten. said this was a common affair here.

For leprosy Bradley uses X-rays and an old oil remedy.

(26) Reached ~~Haiphong~~ Haiphong at 1 P.M. at daylight we were off a very broken coast where hundreds of jagged rocks could be seen raising their fantastic shapes. At noon we took on a pilot at the mouth of the Red River & steamed for an hour up the river. The landscape is a broad level plain without mountains & the banks are low & bright green with grass & herbs. Forest is not noticeable to any degree. The river was very muddy & brownish red by pilot. When we dropped anchor in the river opposite the town a swarm of boatmen with their sampans boarded us clamoring for baggage. We finally got into a row with them after they had dropped overboard a heavy box of ammunition. This box was afterward recovered by a diver & the cartridges dried in the engine room.

went ashore with the first officer & a Frenchman, a port officer who spoke only no english. We visited the cinematograph & through the cafes where many French officers were sitting at tables chatting over their beer. The town of Haiphong is beautifully laid out with wide avenues lined by fine shade trees. It was cool with a gentle breeze blowing while we were ashore. English is not understood by the Frenchmen here or the natives who speak only a little French.

(27) Took the 1:30 P.M. train at Haiphong & travelled to Hanoi where we arrived at 5 P.M. The trip was very interesting & the day clear & warm. The country all the way was level as far

as the eye could see no hills were visible, the country is one great rice field level without any terraces or small plots of fields. The second crop of rice was well grown & gave the landscape a light green lush appearance. The villages consisted usually of a few thatched huts as in the Philippines but cleaner. Around these dwellings were clumps of trees & groves of bamboo. Intersecting the country were fine & broad metalled roads built by the French. The landscape had a variegated appearance the broad green rice fields being interspersed by groves of trees which hid the huts. The trees were various sorts, palms chiefly the slender areca with a few coco & fan palms. Hanoi proved to be a beautiful town of wide avenues with fine

buildings set in park like spaces & ornamented by shade trees. The lagoon in the center of the town is a charming bit of scenery. Everything is neat & there is no dirty native section. The natives are called annamites & are slaves in physique. They never seem to get black by exchanging betel nut & lime on this account ugly looking mouths. The women wear enormous flat conical hats & the men smaller peakedones. They are small people little like Chinese. Capt. Trowbridge accompanied us to Hanoi & stopped at the Hotel Metropole, a large building with languages. The town is quite and deep the French are busy in Europe engaged in war.

The shops are large and well stocked but many of them are now closed because of the darkness

(28) In the morning we visited the Manager of the railroad regarding our baggage & the delay necessary at a tunnel cave in beyond Tashkay. The head of the government in taking the charge of political affairs gave us every courtesy & priv-ilege with permission to take arms anywhere in the country. The industrial museum near the station is fine exhibit-it is in a beautiful building. At the geological department we met Mr. Masaguay who showed us thru the building & the museum. They have a splendid set of geologic maps of Tonkin. There is a healthy beginning of a zoological museum upon snakes & lizards & some skulls of mammals etc. In the after-noon we called on a forester who

knows the province well & he gave us much information about game in T. island. At 5 P.M. we went motoring with Capt. Trowbridge who left at 7 P.M. for Haiphong.

29 The tunnel break and railroad made it necessary for us to repack our large baggage with 100 lbs. size so they can be carried by porters 300 yards around the tunnel, Specially the missing all this repacking. Spent the afternoon visiting the Jardin Botanique Sidoan's along beautifully laid out paths with a great number of trees but they are without labels. On various parts of the path are cages of animals. We saw some bears tigers, Malis lemuroids, monkeys, leopards, etc. The upper end of the Sélif Inc is filled by a great field of large lotus which are now

bearing pink blossoms. Some of the streets or the lake shore are lined by Para rubber trees. After dinner we went to a cinema show in the cafe of the hotel. Night cloudy & humid. We spent an hour at the station arranging on 62 pieces of baggage for transport. The director of the railway who is very friendly & speaks English at times gave us permission to carry the baggage in a 4th class car. He also furnished a general letter of passing to call the help on the railroad line.

(30) Departed from Hanoi at 6:15 am, train.

On the station of Vietnam at Cam River we left the level rice fields of the delta & climbed up thru rolling country. Here the soil was red clay. Many fields of cassava grown in

this have the first & broad seen. Tall fan palms were everywhere in the landscape. The native use carabous for plowing field. Often the great buffalo are seen carrying a ~~the~~ boy or child on their backs. The morning was rainy with a heavy downpour at 8 a.m. Weather cool with a good breeze during the morning. Birds seen were the common small kitten which has white rump seen only when in flight. When stationary it a brown with colors & difficult to see. The white necked raven was also common & a white headed brown kite. A small black crowned inhabited ponds & ricefields. About the houses bamboo & areca palms were planted. The ponds by the roadside were in places covered by floating leaves & the large pink flowers. The women with Annamites were seen

Cr Pac

wading about in the rice fields planting. They do most of the work & their men are idle & weak muscled compared to their wives. The country farther inland was much diversified by heavily wooded small hills, valleys narrow & crowded by rice fields. ~~Sat~~ Slept among Thais. At noon we stopped at a station for lunch. Then ~~Bey~~ just before reaching Ubon we passed along a coffee plantation on the rolling ground. Rooster of Mr. Reynolds's front. The bush is dense jungle of bamboo & trees growing on small hills with strips of narrow rice field between. At Trai Hutt station & beyond the rice fields are few & the road winds between small woods covered with dense jungle of bamboo & forest as thick as any I have ever seen. Wild bananas common tree & tall cane grass abundant

Reached Bao-Ha at 3 P.M.
The trail follows the Red River all the way. The water was red, loaded with sediment but the small forest streams entering were clear. The jungle here is very dense, chiefly trees, cane grass & wild bananas without any bamboo or palms. There are no people living here or cultivated fields.
Laokay was reached at 5:30. The station is prettily situated on the ~~high~~ bluff above the Red River, part of the town being on one side of the river & part on the opposite. A Chinese custom officer & a Dutchman who spoke perfect English met us & asked about permits, etc. & assured us there would be no trouble. The natives here were Annamites in dress & looks like those of Hanoi.
(31) Rained during the night. Mosquitos are abundant here & all beds are covered by nets. The natives customs head ~~[illegible]~~ said

that malaria is very prevalent and this scourge accounts for the absence of population and cultivation. During the building of the R.R. great numbers of coolies died of malaria from Laokay up to the head of the forest country. The malaria is very malignant sort often killing people within a day or two. It is doubtless some sort of black-water variety. The train left the Laokay station at 6:30 & then stopped across the River in Chinese territory for one hour for customs inspection. The road follows the Nam-ti River the whole way. This stream is smaller than the Red River & rocky & not navigable. The valley is very narrow and deep the mountains rising 3000 - 5000 feet above. Rock formation limestone, much of the way cliffs. Hills without much forest, ~~green~~ ~~chiefly~~ but grass covered to summits. At Chanyang station

the solid
the forest is about finished, the
open grassy hillsides predominate.
Rainy all morning. Very
few birds seen along route.
At Fa-Ho-Ti Station
the forest had entirely
disappeared. Chinese cultivated
fields were seen alone here
on the vertical hillsides.
The Chinese have evidently
cut off all the forest the absence
of which is artificial. Remnants
of forest are to be seen in the stream
gulches & on a few rocky hilltops.
We reached the broken tunnel
at 11:30 at station of Wang tang.
At this point a slender waterfall
300 feet high dropped over a cliff within
a few feet of the R.R. & just
at the entrance to the tunnel.
Below the waterfall was ~~[illegible]~~
a stone bridge washed away
by the waterfall stream. The
rails & ~~[illegible]~~ ties crossing
the breach ~~[illegible]~~ supported by thin
air. We took several snapshots
the falls & men carrying boats.

to transferred our baggage to another train ~~was~~ which arrived from Yunnan - for an hour late at 2 P.M. The road here runs high above the red muddy Nam Ti River. The hills rise steeply to 5000 feet or so altitude and beyond the waterfall are again well forested on cliffs + places too steep to cultivate. Much of our cargo on the train was grass sacks containing indigo. At kilometer 115 we pass over the wonderful dragon fly steel bridge spanning the false Nam Ti River! We had a fine view of the bridge as we approached it + tried to take several photos of it but the sun was in front of us. The bridge spans the river 300 feet below it + looks as if it was wedged in between the cliffs. The roads winds along cliff passing thru many tunnels. After passing over the pass we reached a rolling country of limestone hills which was covered by

boulders of black limestone. In the valley were many fields of ripe maize & rice just ripening also. The altitude here was about 5000 feet, cool & pleasant. Numerous & fine huts or people seen. Reached Mong-Hsu station at sundown. Only a single crop is raised here at this altitude & exposed. Rice fields often made of small terraces on very steep hillsides, country without forest, grass covered with some small bushes. The soil in the mountainous valley is bright red. The hills were covered by fine grass but no cattle or horses were grazing on it anywhere in the landscape. The stock raising possibilities of this country look very good if much money could be made. Reach A-mi-Tcheon at 9 P.M. & took rooms at the hotel near the station. The ride past the Mongsite valley was interesting. The track runs high along the valley which is

George - 7:30 Am.
Sun - 1 Kien - 8 Am.

level stretch of rice fields with the city in the center within other hamlets or towns in sight. along lagoon was passed at upper end of the valley after darkness fell. Reach Anni - Tscheon at 9 P. M.

Sept. 1 Night cool + dry. Departed at 6:30 from Anni - Tscheon. The RR follows the Si - Kiang swamp which is a brightred mud river like the red River. It is here 5 digs wide, with slow current, muddy swamp. Crops of rice + maize were ripening in the valley. Bamboo in one hour we passed the gorge of Sikang with bush + forest covered cliffs, fine for scenery. At 8 Am. reached Sun Kien another valley + then passed through another gorge to Si - Tche - Yi station. Here were similar cliffs of black limestone bush + bamboo covered. The Si Kiang

river of Coulon here flowed
thru rocky banks with
no rapid beaches or flat shore
yet there are no rapids in
the river. The soil
everywhere is bright red
but the rocks are black lime-
stone + conglomerates.
The chinese house are made
of sun dried adobe bricks
like those used in Mexico. On
the river dugout canoes were
seen, made like one of a single
log dugout + nicely shaped
no sampans or sail boats
on the river. Crops chiefly
maize, rice, sugar cane,
millet, pea-nuts, cotton,
sweet potatoes. No cassava
seen at this elevation, 4500 feet
Reached Pong-Hi station at
9:20 Here the RR leaves the
main Si Kiang Valley. The
valley is wide + cultivated
Beyond high grassy ridges
rise to 8,000 feet

Yi

Reached Yi Liang Station at 2 P.M. The valley is a large level one filled by rice fields & bounded by low hills. The city sets a little distance off surrounded by a high wall & with pagodas in the center. Altitude here 5300 feet. Sun hot at noon & reflection bothersome but heat dry. In places saw fields of tobacco & rocks of drying leaves near some of the houses. Along cockscomb plant was seen in blossom in fields, evidently a crop of some sort. Sunflowers also prominent in the crops here. Pine trees planted in rows on hillsides in some places. This valley is the granary of Yunnan. Herds of carabao & pigs were seen in fields, the hillsides were many graves, frequently by a gray slate slab only but of large size & elaborate like those of graves which are elaborate cement obtains

At 3 P.M. we reached Tang Tchen Lake. The railroad climbs the steep mountain overlooking the lake some 1000 feet above the water. Here the mountain side are grassy with small bushes, and wild flowers seen anywhere. The RR reaches its greatest height here 7000 feet. The first sight of the lake of Yunnan is seen thru apple orchards & over fields of sunflowers & millet. On the road bordering the RR. many carts pulled by carabous were on their way to the city. Pack trains of mules & horses were also passed. In places the roads were lined by tall cypress trees & groves of apples, peaches & rice fields made up the landscape. ~~At 5~~ We reached the city of Yunnan-fou at 5 P.M. The ages so called the walls which extend in a quadrangle around the whole town. They are 20 feet high & made of sundried bricks.

We went to the Hotel Terminus near the station & took rooms. An Englishman stopping there, Mr. Bennitt, a surveyor gave us much information about Yun-nan which he knows very well from his survey. Andrews had an abscess on his right arm which was much swollen so we went at once at 5:30 in search of Mr. Thompson with Mr. Pilsen of the Y.M.C.A. as guide. The doctor was out so we went to Carpenter's tennis court where we met Collins of the YMCA & Gough, the British consul.

(2) Visited M. Boyle, the salt commissioner at his office. He had just returned from Tali-fu & gave us much information about the country. Later called on Mengle ~~Pomden~~, the telegraph chief who also knows Yunnan & its game animals.

We met Mr. Thompson at Tuffin where we met his wife & 2 small children

In the afternoon we called on the French consul who kindly wrote to the foreign commissioner for an audience & permission & passport to travel thru Yunnan. ~~We called~~ Took dinner at Collins at the YMCA, returned thru Collins, Pilsner, & a girl from Canton.

(3) Called on the Foreign Commission at 10 A.M. by appointment. He received us in French with Yamen. He talks French but not English. With him was a standard Chinese interpreter. Portuguese. He served us champagne, cigarettes, tea, biscuits, & cigars. He agreed to permission to travel anywhere that supplied us with 2 soldiers for escorts. We doubted many these chaps but couldn't get away from their service. Took leaflets at Hotel with Mme-Bennett. He has survey thru Tali-fu & Sou Mau.

also from Kwei Chou where he found very little game. Pain was constant in Kwei Chou the people poor & very all stricken by extreme poverty. Just north of Yunnan-fou he says there are some wonderful gorges on the Yangtze, much deeper than the famous gorges near Ichang. The cultivation with borders of the terraces other than rice which is the chief one are maize, tobacco, cabbages, cordecanb, red peppers, etc. As present there are in the market pomegranates, peaches of fine quality, russet pears & small green apples. The bottom the railway has reminded me much of Panama & Guatemala in its lower part from Hanoi to Laokay. The upper part is strikingly like the highlands of Peru open grass under with deep ravines on the sides of which are vertical farms, and terraces.

(4) Called on the British Consul, through whom we had applied for information by letter, received unexpected from Hoachow. He is the Customs Houses elsewhere but the British Consul acts as the agent for Americans if there happens to be no resident Consul. He listened to our trouble but had to withdraw American missionaries on the Bruhma Road in the Shan States who persisted in going ~~into~~ carry dangerous ~~go~~ peoples.

(5) Dined at Carpenters. Both he & his wife were formerly missionaries but now he is an electrical engineer. They received me & after dinner danced & sang.

(6) Spent the day packing our outfit with 80 lb loads

Hunted at Wildens, the French Consul, Bridge & Montgomery there & the French doctor. Mrs Wildens wife was still in bed with a broken ankle from a fall. Wildens has a pretty Malay boy which is quite tame & in charge of a Dyak.

(7) Page of the Standard Oil opens a packtrans to take us. We send out 15 packs to be deposited there. The method of packing animals need bearing quite unique. The saddles are a wooden affair with cleats running longitudinally. The loads are first lashed to a boxed framework after the loads with the tree are lifted out the saddle & fitted into the notches of the cleats on the saddletree. They then rope round over the pack which

rests firmly in the saddle, when they unload the frame is lifted down in a free fall. This method is very quick & quite satisfactory and no roping is needed. I have never seen any such method used anywhere else in the world. Went to Page to dine. Collins wife, Miss Angel of Canton Mission & Mr. Pillsen.

The method of packing beasts of burden is more convenient than any other I have ever seen. No pads or cinchs are used on the under saddle, the whole affair being kept in place by the crupper & martingale.

(8) At dusk we went back shooting on one of the canals which is bordered by rows of orange trees. Before the boats appeared we heard tree squirrels calling & Andrews shot two in the trees.

Sent part of our outfit to Talifu in advance today, some 14 loads @ $3.00 per load for part of the trip of 13 days.
They were a the small olive, red bellied species taken at Tonkin. Several of the large bats appeared at dusk & shot one. They are a large species of Hipposideros.
(9) We departed today at 11 A.M. from the hotel with 16 loads the remaining part of our outfit, Page kindly gave us his horse boat to cross the lake in which saved us 7 miles of bad rocky road over the city. We left the hotel in chairs & reached the lake in 45 minutes. (Prince met the foreign commissioner Mr. Shee who was outside the governor on a pleasure trip. Day rainy.
Rising above the lake on the opposite shore is a great cliff several hundred feet high. On the face of it is built a small monastery in a very dangerous ledge overlooking the abyss. The sides down to the lake are then fields of ripening rice. The upper end of the lake is ~~[illegible]~~ shallow & dotted by patches of water grass, rushes

ideal ponds for ducks. We then
moved over in some several
boat loads of fishing commissioners with their attendants.
The birds sat in a row on the
gunwale of the boat, often
mouth out stretched wings.
They were more of them
fishing + all were silent,
the species most was a
black bird with whitish
throat + breast. We met on
common at 3 P.M. after small
village circle above the lake. It
was raining at the time +
it continued to rain all
afternoon. We pushed on
however. Our saddle animal
were very small ponies much
too small for the saddles + bridles
so we had much trouble ~~in~~
adjusting the saddles ~~to~~ rather
the cinches. Finally we got
under way in the rain
the four soldiers carrying our
guns. The road was atrocious
+ made of slippery rocks pavement
often much broken + mutilated

Camp at An-Ning-Chou

Drove over level rice fields chiefly but very slippery & muddy. Every few miles or so we passed thru a filthy Chinese village having the appearance & smell of a pig pen. We reached our camping place, a large village called Ag-chow at 9 P.M. Drove after dark & camped in a temple occupied at the time by the police. It was dry, clean & spacious but the bats were very noisy during the night & the mosquitos annoying.

(10) We started at 9 A.M. in a misty rain. Four new soldiers took the places of those we had yesterday. The road was quite good being a track over red clay soil without the rough paving stones except in wet fields. Birds were numerous on the road. Crows, black & blue magpies, tree sparrows, a brown stone-chat, magpie-robins, etc. A hoopoe & a gray falcon were seen

a large slate forest pigeon & a few doves were also seen. The hedges bordering the road were made of long straggly rosebushes covered by clematis which was covered by a profusion of white blossoms. The valleys were all devoted to rice & the hillsides were planted to small grains. In places spruce trees were seen in groves. Among common wild flowers was a purple crown primrose, a yellow ~~flower~~ Hypericum bush was also seen. During the day we met a blue fly net caravans, some 300 pack animals, mules, horses & donkeys. The salt is a government monopoly. It is transported in great lochs weighing 60 lbs each, two of them making a pack load. Much of the country was clayey with shale rocks & sandstone in

few places - The country is ~~decidedly~~ rolling with small valleys & broken low rounded hills and small mountains. The crows or rather ravens met with on the road are exceedingly tame evidently they are never molested. You may pass within 20 feet of them ~~for~~ on the roadside in fields or perched in trees. The Yunnan Chinese use only stallion ponies to ride apparently never castrating them. The mares are used only for breeding as far as recorded marks bore.

(11) Last night we made camp in a school house at 6 P.M. It was an old temple situated on top of the rocky overlooking a small valley about it was much brush & small trees no rice pots, rat traps but caught only one rat. A surveyor arrived at the spring in the morning. Bob's camp at

Wah Kung

Temple tour Laon Wah-Hwang

7:30 A.M. hrs the teachers & pupils small boys were already assembled awaiting our departure. We climbed a steep hill out of the village ~~where~~ on the crest of the ridge was an old temple. A fine view of the deep wooded valley & pine clad hills could be enjoyed ~~here~~ at this point. On the roadside grew many wild flowers, sages, mint, peas, Hypericum, compositae etc. The bushes seen bore berries in many cases a bright red berry like Holly was a common one. Blue black bristle bitten berries grew on a ~~thorny~~ straggly bush. A species of berberry ~~with~~ armed by thorns & loaded with bright berries was seen often. Ovis Caravan melhot offered to start about 7 A.M. - go until 12 & then take all packs off & stop 2 hours to cook food. The animal graze & also given a quart of beans and more hay. The beans are a large

: Red-sandstone
denuded country
lima bean or aves of sorts.
All the animals are kept
short, after ~~breakf~~ the men
breakfasted their rice + the animals
saddled they go on 3 hours more &
until dark + camp in a
village. Camped at noon on
a fine grassy prairie dotted by
pine trees. No spurs are used
on riding animals, not
even by Europeans as the
animals do not understand
them + refuse to go forward
when spurred. The salt
we have met in such large
quantities on the road come
from wells near Tali-fu.
Reached Fu Feng at 6 PM
+ camped in a temple
within town. ~~At~~ Next on
monday camp we passed thru
a grove of sturdy chestnut
trees ~~looked~~ with burs in room
+ cultivated. ~~The~~ Before
noon, at about 10 A.M. we passed
thru a very denuded country of
which the town of Yao-chen was
the center. The population in dark

red sandstone or brown stone. The trees had centuries ago been cut or burned off & the rain had washed the whole country in to naked red gullies. The only vegetation was in the valleys where the soil couldn't erode much. The red sandstone formation with conglomerate of same color continued all day with a few streaks of white clay & shale. For 7 days in a wide valley filled by irrigating rice fields. Beyond the city the mountains rise in broken shoulders or faults of granitic rock like the faults or cliffs seen in the grand canyon of the Colorado

(12) Left the temple at Fu Fung at 7:30 AM & the trail crossed the river & then followed up the valley a short way. From here we ascended the mountain on side of the valley for all day to an altitude of 8000 feet. The road then continued on the

ridge for ~~two~~ six miles, then ~~you~~ woods of pine, spruce, live oak, the latter bearing acorns. Few people live on the ridge & only a rice field is to be seen at long intervals. Many wild flowers & bush grew on the ridge. We descended the ridge into a wild region of deep ravines clothed by pine trees & oaks in which no houses or fields were to be seen. Small birds were abundant on the road. A small squirrel was seen on two occasions. Day overcast but no showers occurred may us. The rolling hill country between Yunnan-fou & Ta-li-fou is without big game ~~except~~ except muntjacs & gray wolves in winter. The tiger, bear, large deer & serows are quite unknown here. The mountains reach about 8,000 feet possibly some 10,000 but no snow peaks are in sight. The prevalence of goiter here is remarkably at least 15% of the adults are victims, some with very large glands

The villages are all extremely filthy & foul smelling with expectorations, pigs roam in the roads, chickens & dogs add to the filth. The children are all dirty & miserable & in rags. Poverty is everywhere without any good houses or display of wealth.

The physical types are not very Chinese, no slant eyed people. Many have high bridged noses & are Indian or Malay in type. Afghans will 6 ft, but most are fleshy & really large. They all dress in blue wadded (men) & small black skull cap surmounted by a red tassel.

The packing methods used here are very constant admiration. The loads set balanced on the saddle tree and no cinch is used so are they ever readjusted on the road. They sit firmly in

place & when the caravan stops at noon they are lifted in a second or so.

(13) Camped in a temple 100 yards outside of the village of Shè-tzu where we arrived at 5:30 P.M.

(13) Made a very early start, getting away at 6:30 a.m. Morning foggy. Climbed the ridge out of Shè-tzu valley. The hillside was very bushy & many small birds were seen. Then we dropped down into another small valley & ascended another ridge which we followed for two leagues. This one was quite cloud as were all the hills & country in sight for many miles. In this men wore clothes bushy only chingpings, etc. We reached the village of Kiang Tung in a steady rain. Here camped in a large deserted temple well removed from the town. We have seen no rodents running about our camps or on the edge of

the rice fields. This lack of rodents is doubtless due to their extermination by the Chinese for ages until all have disappeared even on hillsides. The temple near Campsiem at Kwang Tung was a Confucious temple! It did not differ in architecture from Buddhist temples ~~except~~ Internally the ~~two~~ halls have ancestral tablets. The Chinese keep a few zebu cattle but ~~not~~ only for beef as never milk them or use cows milk. The agricultural country which so vast here is unused & forms one of the great possibilities of the country

(14) The tapeser last night for rodents were unmolested. No mummys were found altho there were fine bamboo slopes on the old city wall inclosure

Prehensile-tailed Mammals other than New World

- Cercticts fisturong
Viverridae

Leandrous — partial
- Mus musculus — " "
{ Chiruromys
Muridae

- { Trichosurus
Pseudocheirus
Phalangeridae

I saw them. Apparently the Chinese have exterminated rodents, for all the rice country. One of the natives said rabbits were common near the village ~~also~~ + flying squirrels in the hills. We departed at 7 A.M. weather cloudy. On way passed over a pine clad ~~hill~~ ridge. Chestnuts + oaks were seen on the way. Flowers abundant, snap-dragons, balsams, clematis purple, Ranunculus, Potentilla ~~also~~ wild sweet pea, etc. Stopped at noon an hour at a small village for lunch. The road most of the way follows a large bright red river, a tributary of the Yangtze. The valley of the river is wide + fertile + rice. We reached Chu Kiang which is a large walled city on the river, at 4:30. We took a short cut road to the town + this crossing a single plank bridge my horse fell off onto the middle pillar + lay on his belly +

then he fell into the muddy creek
ten feet below. He mashed a hole
& began feeling uninjured. My
coat & gun were quite wet.
We reached the temple & outside
the city wall & camped
Then we called on Miss Morgan
who is conducting an
independent mission
in the town. She is the only
white person there but has
several Chinese men & women
who assist her. The whole
mission is conducted on
$2.00 a goldenyear. She has
lived in Chou Hsiang 3 years
& only seen 3 or 4 Europeans
in that time. The people of
the village are all Chinese & speak
mandarin. The Chinese are all
averse to leaving home and
most often in their own village
will f make for their neighbors for
their food & clothing. When
taken abroad they demand high
salaries however. We took dinner
at Miss Morgan's where we had
stewed chicken ~~&c~~ with chestnuts &

mushrooms, cheese in flapjacks made by Mohamadans who are the only people in China who use cow's milk. We had fine large tomatoes, potatoes & corn. She is reputed to be senator Morgan's daughter. Born & reared in Washington D.C.

(15) We arose at daylight & left the temple at 7:15 A.M. Morning foggy & cool. Turned up a ridge out of the valley & followed along overlooking fine clad hills green with grass. Saw a pheasant & lizards. One small bagpipe & a few crows, magpies doves, etc. Miss Morgan says goiter is more prevalent in Tali where 30% of the people are afflicted. The Chinese say it is due to snow water and the Swiss also. Reach Sii ho-bai village at 1 P.M. & camped in a temple out of town on a hill overlooking the village. At the temple were a few keepers, an old imbecile woman & an immense goiter

two younger women & child.
Night cool & evening ~~day~~ absolutely cloudless

(16) Departed at 7 A.M. in foggy weather which continued until 9 A.M. In the woods & fresh country of the Lampla Dzeel we not trespass but caught nothing or were they disturbed. I cannot account for this absolute lack of rodents ~~on~~ ~~the~~ in Yunan. The country here was rich, the soil open & bushes bearing berries & nuts abundant. In N. Ann. we have no such of rodents & mammals. About rice fields they have been ~~int~~ exterminated by trapping perhaps. Passed through the city of Chen-nan at 10 A.M. Streets wide as in Yun-nan. Country hilly ~~and~~ soil brick red & pine clad. Road followed up the Iron-ting Ho which we have followed for miles & flows eastwards the Yangtze. Both W. & So

speak of the robbers as thieves
+ of beef ~~meat~~ from a cow which died
of disease or naturally as die-cow
Yet herself caravans have
ceased on our road as we
have gotten past the salt
wells district including Wu
Hsiang-Tung + Chu Hsiang
After our lunch hour we
travelled two hours to
Sah Tsha a small town
where we camped in a temple
outside the city walls. On
the way ~~we~~ a short a tupia
which ran alongside the road +
stopped to look at us. We
discovered that this was
the small olive squirrel we
have seen for several days
on the road in bushes. It also
shows a gray squirrel in Africa.
Much of the country today has
been bare less, but grass covered
altho the red earth was seen
in some places.
(117) Brought camp at the temple

of Sub Tsicha at 7 A.M.
Weather foggy + cold.
The road followed up the
Tsa Lungo to river to its
source where we reached
a small village on the crest
of a ridge called Ta-fu-ssu.
Here the people were greatly
by a robbery which had just
occurred an hour previously
on the road. A band of 40 robbers
attacked a caravan of 80 mules
+ ten mafus & stole
ten loads of goods. The
pack animals were driven off
into a small ravine. They
took small loads of musk
which is also valuable +
left the remainder. The
place where the attack was
made was strewn with
boards of boxing material
+ paper. The chief met the
chief muleteer who was
in tears + had his arm
bandaged + was much

mitted. He said they fired several shots & thus frightened away the mullers. Then they opened the packs & carried away on their shoulders what they wanted into the mountains. On this blind trail passes thru a deep rocky ravine clad heavily by bushes & trees. The surrounding mountains are principal. The place was an excellent ambush, quite veral. In the one street of this small town of Tapachula when we arrived we found it jammed with pack animals & loads. Every traveller apparently was afraid to go forward & meanwhile quite the robbers agood time to clear. We halted

about half an hour & then went forward. Drove ahead with my Mauliker & W. & a soldier with my shotgun, as this all bog & hypsum country. Some were provided at best & by the robbers or thief-men appeared, Sowerby other caravan came with us. We stopped after 9 hours under some pine trees to lunch, & then were starting again, abeam thunder-shower broke

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Fire & Feather in North China by Arthur de C. Sowerby 1914 Trent in Press Ltd.

read in Yunnanfu

Sport & Science on the Sino-Mongolian Frontier 9. de C. Sowerby

Saou – Wha – Kan
Trunk No. 5 Personal
" " & Coll. tools.

Oil tin
2 stones
for box

Talc Jar
Flavis
Yun-nan

were no & continued for half an hour. We reached Pu-peng at ~~last~~ sun-set at 6:30 & camped in the Yamen where the mandarin dwells. Saw two more Tupias today. The pass where the robbery occurred is 8,400 feet or so & is the highest on the whole road I believe. The woods here are pine, live oak, spruce & bushes of several sorts. The streams in this jagged mountain are clear but those from the limestone hills are red with silt or soil

N. Y.
Baggage safe
Put money in Bank, Wash.
Vorilla
Bank - Wash. Money deposit 3 7 dep.
N. Y. Nurs. Leaves name
Mrs Mel, Bus Wash

July

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					
August		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23